The New-York Times.

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THE LATEST REBEL RAID.

Movements of the Enemy After Leaving Chambersburgh.

The Great Motive of the Raid Explained.

Projected Descent on Frederick and Destruction of Government Stores.

The Movement Anticipated and Frustrated.

Detour of the Rebels Through New-Market and Urbanna.

Escape of the Rebels Across the Potomac Below Point of Rocks.

ALL THEIR PLUNDER SECURED.

Some Skirmishing, but Little Damage Done.

OUR DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

From the most reliable sources I learn that the cavalry under command of STEWART reached Chambersburgh about 6 o'clock Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some 40 miles off, proceeding by the way of Mercersburgh and Campbellstown to Chambersburgh.

About eight hundred entered the town, the residue remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided—one part going toward Greencastle, taking with them their artillery; the other remaining in camp near by all night.

A person directly from Williamsport to-day, says that we lost sixty men in the action which occurred near Hancock, when the rebels crossed the river' Cox's Brigade, or part of it, were the force probably engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning at 8 o'clock they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second class engines—all the other engines of the Company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former rebel raid, were also consumed.

The burning of these buildings, which contained shells, will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburgh.

The conflagration being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited and took the road south towards Gettysburgh, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac about Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburgh, twenty-five miles from Chambersburgh, at 5 o'clock this P. M.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones, wherever they could be found.

Gen. WOOL is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the rebels will return here—which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of $40,000. The Government property loss is not over $2,000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

The rebels will probably repeat in Gettysburgh tonight their proceedings in Chambersburgh.

The report of the burning of the Cumberland Valley bridge, at Crisswell's, has no foundation. There will be no interruption in the running of the Road. It is believed that no injury has been done to the road between Harrisburgh and Hagerstown, all of which belonged to the Cumberland Valley Co.

There is no fear of a return of the rebels this way. No violence to persons was offered.

P. S.—7 o'clock P. M.—The rebels have taken the Gettysburgh road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Our special correspondent at Frederick has just telegraphed as follows:

"An officer of SLOCUM's Division, FRANKLIN's Corps, just arrived, reports that he went, this morning, as far as Greencastle by train, and then left the cars and went on by the locomotive, to reconnoitre, to within a mile and a-half of Chambersburgh.

He found the freight-houses at the Chambersburgh Dépôt all on fire, and another fire raging in the centre of the town, but from what cause he did not know.

The track, so far as he went, was not destroyed, but beyond that it was reported to be, and the rebels had blown up the bridge at Scotland, between Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh.

A good deal of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning, and Gen. FRANKLIN was there.

The rebels had seized all the horses they could find, and at Mercersburgh, last evening, they took the Mayor and Council, mounted them on horses, and carried them off as prisoners.

The most active measures are being taken to prevent the escape of the marauders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—11. P. M.

We have just received the following from our Frederick correspondent:

"The prevailing rumor here is that the rebels are moving in force through Thornton's Gap in the Blue Ridge, so as to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This is considered here as proving that this raid into Pennsylvania is only a feint, to cover their retreat, to obtain supplies, and to distract Gen. McCLELLAN while they fall upon SIGEL.

The people of Frederick bear the news with the greatest calmness—secession being at as much discount as ever among them.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—P. M

This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburgh, and they burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburgh.

They have seized about 500 horses.

They have also taken a large amount of Government clothing, which they at once exchanged for their own delapidated garments.

A portion of their force moved about 10 o'clock this morning in the direction of Gettysburgh.

It is impossible to learn, fully, what the intentions of the rebels are.

Means are being devised to capture their entire party.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac River near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of STUART's rebel cavalry, since they left Chambersburgh.

The rebels respected all private property. The only exception was when they entered a store in Chambersburgh and carried off about two hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels after leaving Chambersburgh proceeded in the direction of Gettysburgh.

About five miles from Gettysburgh, the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburgh, and is now on his way, in charge of a guard, to this city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Scotland, not having been destroyed as previously reported. Telegraph communication is also open to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Gov. CURTIN throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted, as a sufficient force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

Gen. WOOL is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is supposed that the rebels are making direct to Frederick.

Gen. BROOKS is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official quarters that the whole rebel force will be captured.

OUR DISPATCHES OF SUNDAY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM MONOCACY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

We have just received the following dispatch from our special correspondent at Monocacy:

"My dispatch from Frederick this morning communicated to you the fact that the rebel cavalry had successfully passed from Chambersburgh to a point called New-Market, east of this place, and four miles distant. They then proceeded to Monrovia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, there crossing the line, tearing up a small portion of the track and cutting the telegraph wire.

A number of the officers of the cavalry force quietly breakfasted here and went on their way rejoicing—it may be, confident of escape to Hyattstown, where, an hour ago, they were reported to be in force.

A person who came from Urbanna this morning, and whom we have conversed with, reports that the force made its appearance there well supplied with horses, boots, shoes and muslins. He states that they were making direct for Edwards' Ferry, where they are confident of making their escape.

The Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment and two pieces of the Fifth Regular Artillery left Monocacy Junction at 7 o'clock this morning for the purpose of cutting off the rebel retreat at Edwards' Ferry.

The cause for tearing up the track at Monrovia is that the rebels received information that a large body of troops were being brought down the road from Baltimore, and they confidently expected that by destroying the track at that point the cars would be thrown from the track.

At the house of THOS. SMITH, at Urbanna, they destroyed a Union flag, which that gentleman, a good Union citizen, had suspended from a flag-staff.

The line between Point of Rocks and Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters has since been cut.

Firing having been heard this morning between the Junction and Nolan's Ferry, it is presumed that our forces have overtaken the rebels."

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12—9 P. M.

We have received the following dispatch from one of our special correspondents at Monocacy Junction!

"I have just returned from the camp of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment. The reconnoitering party had advanced as far as Urbanna, and returned. A large force of our cavalry had passed through Urbanna in pursuit of the enemy, who were incumbered with about a thousand horses, which they had stolen.

From the heavy firing heard this morning for more than an hour, it is presumed that they have met serious opposition, and hopes are entertained of their capture.

Seven of the rebel cavalry, captured at Urbanna by a detachment of the First Maine Cavalry, have just passed here, going to Frederick.

The engineer, who has just been here, reports that the slight damage done to the railroad at Monrovia last night has been already repaired. The telegraph is undisturbed."

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The Rebel cavalry did not enter Gettysburgh, as contemplated, but turned within three miles of that place to recross the South Mountain, striking Cumberland Valley at Waynesboro, ten miles higher up the valley from the point at which they crossed. This was the last heard from them late last evening. How they can escape from this position is now the great point of interest.

The destruction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad property was not so great as at first supposed. The car-house, water tank, turn-tables, and part of the dépôt building, escaped.

I go on toward Gettysburgh, hoping to get on their track, and will report all particulars.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.—LATER—Capt. HASTINGS' scouts, who cover all the roads from Chambersburgh to Gettysburgh, report the rebels at Monrovia, and Gen. PLEASANTON at Frederick City, in pursuit of them.

There are still some of the rebels between Gettysburgh and Emmettsburgh, and they are evidently trying to get to the Potomac.

The Union forces are posted in various localities, so that there is scarcely a possibility of the escape of the rebel cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The following dispatch from the TIMES special correspondent at Gaul, McCLELLAN's headquarters, is dated 11 o'clock A. M., Oct. 12.

"Heavy firing has been heard for two hours from the direction of Point of Rocks. It is supposed to be an engagement with STUART's cavalry, who are attempting to cross into Virginia near that point."

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Sunday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

The following is from the *American's* special:

"When intelligence was received here of the crossing of STUART's Cavalry into Pennsylvania, it was generally anticipated they would endeavor to make their exit from the State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and McCLELLAN immediately ordered a movement of troops, to intercept them on the roads leading to that direction.

On Saturday afternoon, we had intelligence of their having reached Emmettsburgh from Chambersburgh by way of Fairfield Road, where they halted for some hours; and it is said, but not generally credited, that a force was sent from there to Gettysburgh, which is about ten miles further North. The rapidity with which they are known to have moved after leaving Chambersburgh clearly shows that they did not visit Gettysburgh.

During Saturday afternoon and evening, large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick, to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the rebels to destroy these, as well as the railroad bridge at Monocacy Station. Other troops were also sent out on different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line' and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

Intelligence was received Saturday night at 12 o'clock that the enemy were moving toward Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro, which is about eight miles northeast of the city—they having diverged from the direct road from Emmetsburgh, so as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary for their safety.

On reaching Woodsboro STUART ascertained from his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed to intercept him, and that McCLELLAN had discovered his movement eastward in time to afford ample protection to the Government property at Frederick and vicinity. This made it necessary that he must move rapidly to evade capture before reaching the Potomac.

Four additional regiments had arrived during the evening, by railroad, from Harper's Ferry, with additional artillery, to reinforce the force already here, which fact, it has been since ascertained, was reported to the enemy at Woodsboro'. On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and Monocacy Junction was safe, consisting, besides the bridge, of twelve heavy engines, two hundred loaded cars, and great quantities of hospital and army stores and wagons,—they started off in an easterly direction by the Libertytown road to New-Market, on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac of ten or fifteen miles, making it necessary to push for fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The *American* has just received the following:

FREDERICK, Sunday, Oct. 12.

All information here indicates that the rebels accomplished their raid with impunity, passing from above the right of our army along its rear, and recrossing into Virginia in the vicinity of Conrad's Ferry. They numbered 2,500 cavalry, and four pieces of light artillery. They had no train except a few ambulances.

From Chambersburgh they passed through Emmittsburgh, Woodsboro, New Market and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia early this morning. At Monrovia, they cut the telegraph line and tore up a few rails. From Monrovia they moved toward NOLAN's Ford, at the mouth of the Monocacy. At the Ford, we had the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments, with a battery of artillery.

The rebels were severely shelled, and replied with vigor, but not much damage was done to either side. Having no cavalry force there, our force could not pursue the rebels, who finally moved down the river in the direction of Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, were it is believed they crossed over this afternoon.

Gen. PLEASONTON, with cavalry, was in pursuit, but was two hours behind the rebels. It is the opinion of some that only a portion of their force had recrossed.

BALL's Cavalry and BUSH's Lancers, who were sent out yesterday in the direction of Gettysburgh, have brought in seven stragglers from the rebels.

One of them, with whom I talked, says their column was 5,000 strong. They crossed the Potomac at Dam No. 5 early Friday morning. Gen. STUART was in command. The principal object was to get horses, in which they succeeded in taking back from 800 to 1,000. These were seized indiscriminately from the stables of farmers in Pennsylvania. The men supplied themselves with shoes and clothing from the stores in Chambersburgh.

Beyond the destruction of the railroad dépôt, I do not learn that they did any damage. They moved through the country together, and seemed perfectly acquainted with the disposition of our troops.

There are reports that a movement of our forces from below had cut them off from Conrads, but as there has been no firing since noon, I have no doubt they are over the river beyond pursuit.

The statement that they went in the direction of Gettysburgh is altogether false. From Chambersburgh they made for the river by the most direct road, passing about seven miles north of Frederick.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The rebels encamped at Emmettsburgh last night. The operator at Carlisle just telegraphed that scouts report the rebels as moving on that place. The utmost excitement now prevails at Carlisle. The excitement here is also very great. Trains are leaving for Carlisle loaded with troops from Camp Curtin and the surrounding country.

LATER.—The enemy left Gettysburgh last night, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New-Market, destroyed the railroad and telegraph and then struck for the Potomac east of Monocacy. Our cavalry is in pursuit, but will probably be too late to capture them. McCLELLAN may intercept them, but it is doubtful.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch received here this evening says that the rebels, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, passed through Woodsboro, Libery, New-Market and Urbanna, and then made for the river. They advanced from the direction of Gettysburgh, destroying a small portion of the railroad track at New-Market.

Gen. PLEASANTON, with about 2,500 cavalry, passed through Frederick this morning in pursuit.

LATER.—Official dispatches received here state that *the rebels succeeded in escaping*. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of 90 miles in 24 hours. Gen. PLEASANTON's forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result. His force marched 78 miles during the last 24 hours.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

The news of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania created intense excitement yesterday morning, and notifications were immediately issued for a meeting of Cabinet officers, at which the presence of the General-in-Chief was requested. What transpired, and the conclusions arrived at, are of course not public; but it is said that a dispatch was immediately sent to Gen. HOOKER, requesting his presence at an adjourned meeting.

RUMORED MILITARY AND CABINET CHANGES AGAIN.

Rumors more than ordinarily definite, are afloat today, assigning new parts to prominent actors on ou National Stage. The most plausible of these, replaces Secretary STANTON by Gen. BANKS, and sends McCLELLAN to the West, and HOOKER to the Army of the Potomac. As unexpected as immediate Cabinet changes have been, owing to the President's aversion to "swapping horses while swimming the stream," it cannot be denied that the events of the last two days give a color of possibility to this report. Certain it i that Secretary STANTON has expressed himself not unwilling to be relieved from his present duties, whenever consistent with the demands of the public service.

PAROLED OFFICERS ARRIVED.

The following paroled officers arrived here on Saturday from Richmond, *via* Annapolis: Col. Ullmann, Lieut.-Col. Brown, both of New-York; Capt Brown, Thirtieth Ohio Regiment; Capt. Gillen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Lieut. Kirk. Thirty-fourth New-York; Lieut. Doheny, of the Tammany Regiment; Lieut. Allen, Forty-fourth Ohio; Lieut. Butler, of Maine; Lieut. Warren; Lieut. Miner, of Banks' Signal Corps, and Lieut. Carsup, of Pennsylvania. The account given by these gentlemen of affairs in Richmond does not materially vary from those lately received from other sources. Provisions are scarce and dear, and the fare of prisoners necessarily poor, though these officers fell into kind hands, and shared as nearly as possible whatever comforts were enjoyed by their captors. The ebel Col. DAVIDSON, in especial, said he had once been a prisoner, and was treated with kindness, and he was glad to be able to reciprocate.

All but three of these officers were captured at Antietam, and though they are very reserved in speaking on the subject, it is evident that their knowledge of the condition of the rebels after the battle is such as to convince them that we might have destroyed LEE's whole army, had the Federal reserves been brought into action.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

Some of the civilian prisoners, recently exchanged and sent to Richmond, have returned as far as Chantilly, on their way home to Drainesville. They report no troops in Richmond except those doing guard duty, and say that the Rappahannock Bridge is not destroyed, though they saw no cars this side of Culpepper. The bridges near Warrenton Junction and Bristow, they allege, have not been rebuilt.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

The War Department has just published another general order containing a list of the officers in the United States service who have been exchanged as prisoners of war for prisoners taken in arms against the United States; also, a statement showing that there were delivered to Lieut. Col. LUDLOW at Aiken's Landing, Sept. 7, 746, and to the same officer at the same place, Sept. 21, 334. Texas exchange, First, Third and Eighth United States Infantry, 527; New Mexico exchange, 557; Shiloh prisoners, 2,060; Gainesville prisoners, delivered to Major LIVINGSTON, Sept. 1, 1,300; Gainesville prisoners, delivered to Lieut. MICKLE, Aug. 20, 271; the total number of exchanges to be offset by the delivery of Confederate prisoners at Vicksburgh, is now 10,368. The officers exchanged, according to this order, embrace 7 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Majors, 73 Captains, 68 First Lieutenants, 66 Second Lieutenants; 11 naval and other officers were exchanged, but no specific equivalent mentioned.

MAJOR KEY'S "PROGRAMME" AGAIN.

A promtnent gentleman startled the President yesterday by the remark:

"I am satisfied, Mr. LINCOLN, that your removal of Major Key was both unjust and unwise."

"How is that?" asked the President, rather taken aback.

"Truth is not so plentiful just now, Mr. LINCOLN," was the reply, "that a man should be punished fo ielling it."

ANOTHER COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREW, Maj. CAMPBELL GRAHAM, and Maj. W. J. NEWTON, United States Army, is ordered to convene at Allegany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 15th inst., to investigate the circumstances attending the recent explosion which occurred at that place. The Court is ordered to report the facts, and give an opinion in the matter.

CALEB CUSHING IN WASHINGTON.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is in town, staying at the house of a friend, and will probably remain for some weeks. It is said that Mr. CUSHING has frequently tendered his services and past experience in military affairs to the Government; but that, for some reasons unexplained, the President believes that he can be of more utility in private than in military life.

Mr. CUSHING's present business here has more especial reference to claims now in suit against the Government; and those who know his astuteness and dexterity in legal matters, are of the opinion that it would be much better to have him fighting for us in the field than prosecuting contract claims against us in the Departments and before our Courts of law.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Report of the Battle of Perryville.

THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

Our Loss Estimated at 1,500 Killed and Wounded.

Another Battle Expected Yesterday.

CAPTURE OF SUPPLIES BY THE REBELS.

GEN. BUELL'S REPORT.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., *via* BARDSTOWN, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued.

The centre corps, under Gen. GILBERT, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th instant within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under Gen. McCOOK, came upon the Nashville road about 1 o'clock yesterday, the 8th instant. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. McCOOK for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. CRITTENDEN, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved to the attack at 6 o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers.

Gens. JACKSON and TERRILL, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Gens. CHEATHAM and POLK were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perryville exceeded ours by three to one.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Capt BOWLES' Quartermaster's train was attacked on the morning of the 8th inst. by a party of rebels whom Maj. BRADFORD held in check, near Frankfort, when Gen. KIRBY SMITH's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen National Government wagons and ten or fifteen sutlers' wagons.

The rebels also captured five hundred and fifty of Gen. SILL's stragglers, whom they sent off with the train.

Among the National officers captured were: Major BRADFORD; Lieut. CASSELL, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; Capt. BOWLES, Quartermaster; Lieut. BAILEY, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and Lieut. GOLDSMITH, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th of September.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 12.

Squads of DUMONT's men, under Col. MILLER, captured two pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles yesterday. A portion of DUMONT's command drove the enemy Saturday night from Lawrenceburgh toward Nicholasville, wounding several, and capturing sixteen prisoners. National loss none.

The Maysville *Eagle* says a dispatch was received by JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE's wife, to meet him at Danville on Monday next.

Further particulars of Wednesday's (Perrysville) fight state that the Federal force was 16,000, and the rebel force sixty-two regiments—the aggregate unknown.

The National loss was from 500 to 600 killed, and 2,300 wounded, and 440 prisoners. The latter were paroled by BUCKNER. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed including one General unnamed, and 14 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels. This number of killed and wounded is admitted by the rebel Medical Director of Gen. CHEATHAM's Division.

A dispatch from a member of the First Wisconsin says that regiment lost 58 killed, and 124 wounded Among the wounded are Major MITCHELL and Capt GREEN.

Dispatches received at headquarters state that Col. LYTLE's wounds were very slight. He had been paroled, and will arrive to-morrow evening.

It is reported that WOLFORD's Cavalry captured over one hundred rebel wagons, one thousand prisoners and one battery, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburgh.

Gen. DUMONT is at Frankfort.

MARSHALL, it is said, left Lexington on Sunday last, with his whole force of 2,000 infantry and 450 cavalry.

It is believed that MARSHALL, and the forces driven from Versailles, are at Nicholasville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Dr. HEAD, Medical Director here, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 of the Perryville wounded.

Col. RICHARD J. JACOB, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, has arrived here, suffering from an extensive but not serious flesh wound.

KIRBY SMITH left Lawrenceburgh with his whole command on Friday morning, and effected a junction with BRAGG on Friday afternoon.

Our forces were massed, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburgh. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

Capt. WATSON, of Co. G, Eightieth Indiana, wounded somewhat severely, has arrived here. He left Perryville on Saturday and was overtaken by a messenger who left Perryville two hours later.

The messenger reports the rebel force about 75,000. They heard heavy and constant firing for many miles after they left. Rumors prevail that a general engagement between the whole of each army was progressing yesterday on the Harrodsburgh road wherein BUELL drove the rebels towards Camp Dick Robinson.

Paroled prisoners say the rebels are making for the camp at Perryville. The rebels were so crippled on Wednesday that they could not carry away seven pieces of artillery they had captured. We captured 160,000 rounds of their ammunition. They buried their dead, and their wounded were cared for.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A skirmish took place on Thursday, near Lawrenceburgh, Bowen County, of 19 Regulars and First Ohio Cavalry, against Col. SCOTT's rebel cavalry. Col. SCOTT was wounded, and now is a prisoner at Bardstown.

One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners from Perryville, including ten Lieutenants, arrived here to-night.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

A Heavy Battle Reported to have Taken Place between Harrodsburgh and Danville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Private dispatches from Lebanon say that a great battle was fought yesterday between Harrodsburgh and Danville—heavier than Wednesday's battle.

WELFORD (Union) took one hundred and sixty wagons and a thousand prisoners.

The rebels are retreating to Camp Dick Robinson.

Doubtful rumors say that BRAGG and CHEATHAM were killed in Wednesday's battle.

THE CORINTH VICTORY.

Gen. Rosecrans Recalled from the Pursuit.

The Enemy Reported Incapable of Further Mischief.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Corinth says that Gen. GRANT recalled ROSECRANS from the pursuit on the 9th. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief.

He had intended following, to prevent another concentration, believing now is the time to destroy them.

The enemy abandoned and spiked eleven guns. Three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory was incontestibly one of the cleanest of the war. The enthusiasm of the army for ROSECRANS is boundless.

Altogether we have two thousand prisoners, including nearly one hundred officers, besides the wounded. About one thousand rebels were killed. Our loss was three hundred and fifty killed, and one thousand two hundred wounded. Accurate reports are impossible until the army returns to Corinth.

Ohio had seven regiments and two batteries in the battle.

Gen. OGLESBY's wound is better, but dangerous. Cols. SMITH and GILBERT are improving.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Driven out of the State into Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Advices received from headquarters from Gen. SCHOFIELD, state that his advance, under Gen. BROWN' had driven the rebels out of Pineville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are no rebel forces now in that portion of Missouri.

The following dispatch from Gen. HALLECK was received at headquarters last evening:

"MAJOR-GEN. CURTIS: You will consider Colorado Territory as in your Department. A formal order will be issued and sent you."

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance to Aldie and Middleburgh—Ten Thousand Rebels Discovered Near the Latter Place—Probable Attack on Centreville.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

By special dispatch from the TIMES Correspondent at Chantilly, we learn that Capt. CONGER has made another reconnoissance to Aldie and Middleburgh, and ascertained that there is a rebel force of about ten thousand men encamped within a mile of the latter place, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

A movement in force of the enemy towards Centreville is anticipated and provided for.

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent at Centreville gives the result of a reconnoissance made by Lieut. PAUL VON KOENING, of Gen. SIGEL's Staff.

He left camp on Friday, with sixty-six men, and returned to-day, having passed through Brentsville to Ellis' Ford, on the Rappahannock. He had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets there, who were driven across the river, without loss on either side.

Lieut. KOENING reports that the whole north bank of the Rappahannock is strongly picketed by the rebels, and even citizens are not allowed to cross without passes. The Fifteenth Virginia cavalry and two infantry regiments are stationed at Culpepper, and a strong picket at Falmouth. Kelly's Ford is strongly picketed, and Warrenton strongly protected by frequent visits of rebel cavalry.

The bridge at the Rappahannock Station, this report states, has been destroyed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—An inside view of the rebellion is not so common with us as to warrant our turning and whistling to the wall when one is presented. BARNES & BURR have just published a little book entitled *Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army*, in whose behalf we challenge the attention of the public. It is written by an impressed New-Yorker. Perhaps we should have said *impressed* volunteer, since the author volunteered in the rebel army owing to an intimation that he would be put in a way for joining the army of saints and martyrs if he did not. He is very modest and unpretending indeed, only making a 16-mo. book of some two hundred pages, when a man more given to words,—more versed in the art of book-making, perhaps,—would have furnished us a quarto. He tells in a straightforward way what he saw, what he personally experienced, not stopping to curse the rebels nor to weary the reader with any of the milder forms of invective that with the multitude go to prove a man's loyalty.

That the author has really figured in all the scenes he narrates, no one who reads his book can doubt, as the circumstantialities of date, place and surroundings prove this conclusively, and his honesty is established by the way in which he deals with the rebels. Of all men, he has least reason to sympathize with them, and could sooner be suspected of setting something down in malice than of aught extenuating, for the rough personal treatment he experienced at their hands at the outset, and his long and forced servitude in their ranks subsequently, were very little calculated to sweeten the temper of a man subject to the common passions of humanity. And yet, he is never, in the whole course of his narrative, betrayed into that coarse invective and vituperation which form the staple of too many "personal narratives." He is ready and willing to recognize and honor those qualities in which the rebels have taught us loyal men of the North a lesson, by which we should not be slow to profit—in their earnestness of purpose and devotion to their cause, in their bravery, in their energy, in the patient spirit with which they encounter obstacles, in their long-enduring perseverance. He frankly confesses that it moves him with surprise to come from the South, where every man, woman and child is engaged, heart and soul, in but one cause, where the conversation turns on but one topic, where every energy is concentrated to the fulfillment of but one work—to our peaceful vineyards and villas, where other pursuits and pleasures engross, and the war is entirely a secondary matter. The goldsmith's hammer has not been heard at the South for many a day, save as he beat up ornaments into bullion, and tore jewels from their settings, to be converted to the purchase of arms and ammunition and the pay of soldiers. But the ceaseless clank of the forge is heard as scythes are beaten into swords, the throbbing of the furnace's fiery heart as it melts down church bells and bronzes into cannon, that horses, unharnessed from family carriages, will whirl into battery on the field. No silk dresses rustle along the pavements of Richmond, Charleston, Mobile or Savannah. The finer linen that women wear has been torn into bandages or scraped into lint; and clad in homespun, too coarse even for the making of cartridges, these women sit by their fires, and mold bullets which they wing with prayers. When the blockade is a tempted ineffectually to be run we do not find in the vessel's hold a cargo of broadcloth or an invoice of patent leather. No tax is laid on these things because their importation is an absurdity of which the wildest would not dream. Instead of paying a tax upon his French cloth the man brings the price of the cloth itself and lays it at the feet of the Confederate Government. Not a word is ever lisped in the journals of the day as to fashions. The demand is for steel that will cut, garments that leave the limbs free to strike with all the earnestness and singleness of hate.

The rebel success in battle is to be attributed to this earnestness and concentratedness of purpose—not to superior numbers. This cry of "overwhelmed by superior numbers," has lasted long enough, and should be dismissed to slumber with the idea, so long prevailing, that every Confederate General carried a "masked battery" in his pocket. Our author was personally present at the battle of Shiloh. His story bears throughout the stamp and impress of truth. As a commentary on the auspices under which our troops were forced to plunge into the fight through the judiciousness and watchfulness of their General, the following paragraph will be found interesting:

"While it is no part of my duty in this narrative to criticise military movements, and especially those of the Union forces, I may state that the total absence of cavalry pickets from General GRANT's camp was a matter of perfect amazement to the rebel officers. There were absolutely none on GRANT's left, where Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's division was meeting him, so that we were able to come up within hearing of their drums entirely unperceived. The Southern Generals always kept cavalry pickets out for miles, even when no enemy was supposed to be within a day's march of them. The infantry pickets of GRANT's forces were not above three-fourths of a mile from his advance camps, and they were too few to make any resistance. With these facts all made known to our headquarters on Saturday evening, our forces were arranged for battle with the certainty of a surprise, and almost the assurance of a victory."

A pleasant picture this! The Federal army lying with its ears deadened by slumber to the foot-falls of the advancing rebel hosts, and scarcely a sentinel at their tent doors. A terrible responsibility rests with some one for that slaughter at Shiloh, where only Providence, BUELL, and the gunboats saved the army of GRANT from total annihilation. When these responsibilities shall be brought home to the proper shoulders, and a few general officers hung for the carelessness and blunders which are more to be dreaded in their results than open crime, we shall have some faith in the purpose of our Government and its earnestness in its work.

The cry of "overwhelming numbers," as an excuse for our reverses, as has been before remarked, had better be dropped. It is sometimes unpleasant to face truth, but it is invariably best to. We have always doubted the stories of the immense armies that came down on our single divisions like avalanches; for it has never been quite plain to us where all the fighting men came from. It is fair to conclude that the most of them are men in buckram. Thus, our General reported himself as engaging 70,000 rebels at Shiloh. The statement of our author, who served as special aid to BRECKENRIDGE during the whole battle, we have no reason or disposition to doubt:

"BRECKINRIDGE had 11,000 men, BRAGG and HARDEE about 20,000, HINDMAN and POLK not far from 10,000. The whole Confederate force was afterward stated in their official reports to be 39,000 men—it probably reached 45,000, but certainly not more. This statement, I know, will create surprise, and perhaps denial, but I know whereof I affirm in this. At this time I did not know it, nor did the troops generally have any clear idea of our force."

This record of an impressed New-Yorker is especially interesting as it opens many pages in the interior history of the rebellion of which we have heretofore been ignorant. The manner in which he was induced to *volunteer* is certainly very suggestive. His loyalty was suspected, or rather his disloyalty was not plainly enough apparent, and so he was given the alternative of joining the rebel army or of hanging. Of the two evils he chose what some would perhaps consider not the least, but then things change according to the standpoint from which we view them. Looking from the gallows foot and it probably seems infinitely better to figure on solid ground than in the air above. Despite his being an impressed volunteer, our author did very good service in the rebel rank and file. The fact is that once in battle a man does not stop to consider how he got there, but goes in and does the best work he can for the side on which he finds himself marshaled. And why may we not borrow an idea from the enemy? There are thousands among us of decided secession sentiments, open and unblushing in their avowal. We need men for the ranks, and it might be well to induce them to volunteer by the suggestion of some such pleasant alternative as that offered to loyal men down in Dixie. Other ideas will suggest themselves to the reader of MR. STEVENSON's very interesting book, and we recommend it for general perusal.

— Very few works published within the past decade, or, for that matter, within the present century, have created so great a *furore* as VICTOR HUGO's *Les Miserables*, a translation of which is now in course of publication by CARLETON. An explanation of this, aside from the absorbing interest of the work itself, may, perhaps, be found in the fact that the majority of persons in the discussion of all such questions as M. HUGO broaches incline to take sides against society. The impression has got to be very well defined and established among the multitude that there is something decidedly wrong about our whole social mechanism. In direct defiance to the old dogma, many intelligent people can now be found who boldly affirm that men do not take to vice quite as naturally as ducks to water, but that circumstances force them into crime oftener than their own natural inclinations. This is a cheerful belief, and a humanizing one. There is no good reason for supposing that, under favorable conditions, all things being equal, any man would take the path to outlawry and wretchedness, when that to respectability and peace lay equally open to him. Such little accidents as birth and education, accidents wholly beyond the control of those whose future is principally controlled by them, have something to do in deciding whether a man is to become a pillar of society and an ornament to it, or its curse and pest. It makes a very great difference indeed, so far as future destiny is concerned, whether a child draws its first breath in a quiet family mansion up town, and has every natural want supplied, from the cradle to the grave, or whether it be flung wailing into the world in an obscure street in some reeking corner of the city where vice and want receive it with open arms, misery cradles its first slumbers, and in an hot-bed of iniquity it ripens to an early maturity. In the former happy instance the child would never think of stealing a cake, for a nurse stands ready to conciliate its appetite with a dozen; it would never lisp or even know the meaning of an oath, because in its guarded nursery not even an echo of profanity could ever come; aloof from vice and temptation the child grows up and the man walks with erect head through the world, wondering how any of his fellows can be vile and dishonest. In the other instance, hunger impels the young wretch to theft; the lessons of accomplished nurses teach to it all the other crimes of the calendar; it lisps in curses ere the curses come, and all counteracting influences of good are shut out by the gate which swings remorselessly between the two conditions of life. Change the children in their cradles, and perhaps you would reverse their fortunes in life—the one born to be a bishop might be hanged, the other, born to be hanged, might live and die a bishop instead. That a man should be bent to vice or to virtue by the influences which surround his cradle, long before he is able to move in any direction of his own volition, scarcely seems right, but it is unfortunately so. Or that once having stepped carelessly outside the limits where good men are permitted to tread, the door should be slammed forever in his face, and he thenceforth compelled to associate only with the bad. All this seems wrong, and moves one inevitably to the conclusion that some way the world is out of tune, and all its revolutions do not go forward. But it is easier to discover and point out social wrongs than to right them. Some day the millenium will dawn, and then out of this chaos will order, justice and humanity come.

Marius has been published by CARLETON in American dress, and *St. Denis* is said to be out, though no official intimation of the fact has reached us. In *Marius* M. HUGO tells us that the air of Paris preserves the soul—a novel proposition, but perhaps a true one. The plea henceforth of young gentlemen who wish to go to Paris, and one which no parent can resist, the one to crown all others and sweep away all opposition, will be: "For my soul's sake, Sir!"

—CHARLOTTE BRONTE was not much inclined to man worship, and yet she almost apotheosised THACKERAY. Less perspicacious people than Miss BRONTE have also even been led to confess that there is a good deal in the man. At least he is *real*—unpleasantly so sometimes. His men breathe and his women are facts. He never brings lay figures on the stage, nor does he attempt to outdo Nature in the creation of characters. His heroes are not saints, nor are his sinners devils. It is true that his plays do not always end happily; a beneficent fairy does not always appear to smooth the course of true love for the young people; Harlequin not infrequently fails to marry Columbine; and quite often the curtain rings down on a great deal of misery and confusion. But there is one conviction ever uppermost in the mind while reading him—we feel and know that he has drawn from Nature and paints to the life. Herein he differs essentially from the French artist, HUGO, who simply caricatures. THACKERAY's villains are of a common order—they steal spoons in a most unromantic manner, and are very seldom vicious in order to be virtuous. They are much the style of people one meets at the Tombs on Monday mornings, or in lonely places of dark nights. Their life works itself out like an arithmetical example on a black-board—they go on in the addition and multiplication of crime until the sum total appears at the gallows foot, or else they learn by experience that honesty is the best policy, and so repent: all in the natural order of Providence. The other characters of his stories are the men and women one meets everywhere, up town and down town, in large hotels and small boarding houses, at Saratoga and Sharon as well as at Coney Island, and whom we are especially apt to encounter in Bleecker-street omnibuses and Third-avenue railway cars. But HUGO's characters, on the other hand, are too fearfully and wonderfully made to be of human origin. They walk on stilts with their heads in the clouds, or else burrow in the mud like moles. In no place can we walk with them or understand them; invariably they are either beyond or below reach. Their atmosphere is one in which human sympathy cannot follow them. Withal, about the best of HUGO's works there hovers a halo of fictitious sentiment, a flare glitter, while those of THACKERAY burn with a clear, honest light. The most sin to be laid to the latter's charge is that of sameness. He dresses up the old favorites of the public and introduces them as new ones. Under the thin marks with which he covers their countenances we recognize old acquaintances. [illegible] authors are guilty of [illegible] much worse crimes now-a-days that we [illegible]. Than a stupid stranger an old friend is preferable, though his face is a little time-worn. The HARPER's publish *Philip* in book form—it has already ran through the pages of their popular magazine, and consequently needs no further introduction at our hands.

The Negro and Free Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A somewhat extended acquaintance with the colored population in several of the seceded States induces me to believe that you will regard the following lines as not altogether inopportune or unimportant. From education, and still more, from experience, I confess myself thoroughly Anti-Slavery; but I must admit, at the same time, that I never felt satisfied of the negro's capacity for self-government until convinced of it by several months' residence in the South. Lest I should be accused of negro-phobia, I will say, in as few words as possible, that I do not regard this country, or any section of it, as a suitable home for the colored man, and his speedy removal to other climes will inure not less to his own advantage than to that of the white population. Nature placed him originally in the torrid zone, as she placed us in the temperate, and, if left to his own volition, he will move further and further South, until a negro or mulatto will be as much a curiosity in the United States as in Europe. This I believe to be only possible by placing him on a perfect equality with white laborers, and leaving him to himself as you do them; and, if my conclusions be correct, the institution of Slavery must perpetuate the existence of the two races side by side, inasmuch as you compel the negroes to remain within your confines. The tendency of all races is to separate themselves into distinct nationalities, and we need go no further than the City of New-York to find that the negro is not an exception to the rule, for he dwells with his own people away from the whites, and many streets are almost wholly given up to him. History proves that where two or more races are thrown together in the same territory, the more numerous or powerful absorbs the other, or the weaker moves off into other regions. The Britons are an example of the latter, and such will assuredly be the case in reference to the colored population of this country, when they are left to battle, unassisted, with the energetic, domineering Saxon.

I shall, of course, be met with the objection that the negro alone can labor in the fields of the South. This defence of Slavery, or, if you will, this assumed necessity of colored labor there, is either based upon ignorance or purposed misstatement. In no portion of this country is the climate too hot for white men to labor at all seasons, and, what is more, the hardest work in the South, such as railroad and other engineering operations, is performed to a great extent by whites, and *imported* whites at that. I have seen Northern troops at Port Royal felling tree after tree with the sun at 95° in the shade, others throwing up earthworks with no lack of energy, blacksmiths and carpenters at their trades, and yet scarcely one of these had ever before been further south than this State of New-York. Furthermore, I have no less authority than the official report of the Seventh Census of the United States for asserting that the ratio of mortality amongst the white population of the South is considerably below that of their fellow-citizens in the North, a fact somewhat incompatible with the assumed unhealthiness of the former region.

Wherever I have traveled among the negro population, in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia or Maryland, I have always found them docile, tractable and unassuming—much more so, I am afraid, than whites would be under similar circumstances. Nor have I ever found amongst them the slightest disposition to quit their plantations, or their runaway owners, when the latter had treated them with humanity and kindness. I have not seen the slightest evidence of any chimerical ideas of prospective freedom, nor the faintest anticipation of political advantage accruing to them from emancipation. If I may be allowed the expression, they all, men and women alike, take a practical, common-sense view of future liberty, regarding it as simply a right to keep what they make by their labor, not by any means as placing them socially or politically on a par with the white man. A conversation I had with a coal-black negro at Port Royal, last December, proved satisfactorily to my mind that he at least was actuated by much the same motives as the pale faces; and although he put the issue more tersely than most of his race are accustomed to do, yet I have invariably found that similar views are held by others in the same position as himself. JIM had formerly belonged to Miss PINCKNEY, but at the period in question he earned his living and wages as cook and servant to the Postmaster of the Expedition, and a better servant no man could possibly desire. I asked him one day, "To whom did you belong, JIM, before the Yankees came here?" and the following conversation ensued: "To Miss PINCKNEY, Sar." "Was she a kind mistress, JIM?" "Oh, very kind, Sar." "Were you a field-hand or house-servant?" "A house-servant, Sar." "And was Miss PINCKNEY kind to the field-hands, too, JIM?" "Oh, yes, Sar. When any ob them war sick she always went to them, and 'tended to them herself." "Well, JIM, if Miss PINCKNEY was so kind as you say, don't you want to return to her?" "Oh, no, Sar." My question, "Why not?" seemed to hurt the poor fellow; but at last he replied, with much discomposure, as though ashamed to acknowledge such a motive, "Why, Sar, all I made before was Miss PINCKNEY's, but all I make now is my own."

This unsophisticated remark of JIM's reminded me of a circumstance, which, at this moment, strikes me forcibly. I was dining with a wealthy planter several years ago, and observing the peculiar flavor of the ham that was served at the table. I took the liberty of asking whether it was his own raising or foreign produce. "I am not astonished at your observation," he replied, "because the pork you generally eat has been permitted to run loose and to feed upon any and everything it came across, but I make it a point to buy mine from my own negroes, for you must know that our servants are allowed to raise pork and poultry on their own account, and sell them in the market. *Self interest*, as you are aware, is a great incentive to exertion, for the negroes are particularly careful in feeding their stock so as to obtain the highest price for their produce. Hence the superiority of this over other hams!"

I might multiply such examples as the above to an indefinite extent, and cite the experience of American naval officers on Southern stations as to the willingness of the colored man to labor for his own interest, even without the supervision of the whites. We need not, however, go outside the City of New-York to prove this position. The colored people here are a very slight burden, if any upon the community. Happening lately to be in the store of a merchant in Front-street, a negro entered the office and solicited charity. The merchant surveying the applicant from head to foot, and, having cross-questioned him, finally took out a five dollar bill and gave it him. Knowing my friend's conscientious scruples against bestowing eleemosynary aid upon beggars, aware also of his strong bias against the negro, this circumstance took me by surprise, and I could [illegible] him so. Thereupon he replied, [illegible] may depend upon it that little assistance is ever bestowed, for no negro will beg unless he is forced to it by absolute necessity.

The colored people and their children, as a class, are much cleaner and better clothed than other portions of the laboring population. A peregrination through Church, Thompson, Laurens and contiguous streets—particularly on Sundays—will satisfy any one of the correctness of this statement. Where they get their clothes from has always been a mystery to me. The love of the negro for dress is very much greater than that of any other race, and this fact, which nobody can possibly deny, should be an additional inducement with Northern men to set them free in their labor. Four millions of people offer a magnificent market for manufactures—a market which, for cotton goods, will certainly be greatly more valuable than any other community of equal numbers.

I would repeat in conclusion that all my acquaintance with the negro in this country convinces me that he regards emancipation as naught else than a freeing of his labor and the protection of his right to live and amass property. Emancipate labor and you place him immediately in conflict with the more energetic and shrewd Caucassian, and to save himself from the competition and rivalry in which he is certain to be beaten, he will move gradually away into other regions, and leave this "a white man's country." Continue to recognize Slavery as an institution and you compel him to remain here; but, rely upon it, if he do remain here, designing politicians will soon find means to build up anew that domineering sectionalism which the Northern armies are in a fair way to destroy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

FREDERICK MILNES EDGE.

FROM MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Guerrilla Operations—An Order from Gen. Sherman—Attack on the Forest Queen—Illustration of Southern Chivalry—Capture of Artillery—Important Arrests of Smugglers—The President's Proclamation—Work for An Investigating Committee—Affairs at Helena.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

The operations of guerrillas still continue to occupy a considerable portion of public attention. I sent you a few days ago a full and circumstantial account of the attack of FAULKNER's gang on the steamer *Eugene*, and the subsequent destruction of the village of Randolph in consequence of it. In addition to this retaliatory act, Gen. SHERMAN has adopted another measure, which I am persuaded will have an excellent effect in checking such outrages in future. A few days after the attack on the *Eugene*, the following order was published in the newspapers of this city:

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27, 1862.

Whereas—Many families of known rebels and Confederates in arms against us have been permitted to reside in peace and comfort in Memphis, and whereas the Confederate authorities either sanction or permit the firing upon unarmed boats carrying passengers and goods for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Memphis, it is ordered, that for every boat so fired on, ten families must be expelled from Memphis.

The Provost Marshal will extend the list already prepared, so as to have on it at least thirty names; and on every occasion when a boat is fired on, will draw by lot ten names, who will forthwith be notified and allowed three days to remove to a distance of twenty-five miles from Memphis.

This is hitting the nail on the head and punishing the cowardly perpetraitors of such outrages through the only means by which they can be reached,—their friends and relatives.

Two of the most notorious guerrilla bands in this section, those of FORREST and PORTER, were organized in this city, and the families of many of their members are still remaining here.

I do not know whether it is distinctly traceable to the effect of this order, or whether it is simply a coincidence, but it is a noteworthy fact that although four different boats were attacked by guerrillas within three days previous to the issuing of the order, not a single instance has occurred in this department since.

One of these boats, the *Forest Queen*, formerly a Louisville and Memphis packet, was captured while lying at a landing near Ashfort, about twenty-five miles above Fort Pillow, by a gang of these fellows, who sprang from a hiding place among some cotton bales, and rushed on board, before the officers had time to make any attempt at defence or escape. The guerrilla leaders announced to the Captain of the boat their intention to steal whatever they could take away, and then burn the boat, and ordered him to set the passengers ashore. Before their amiable intention could be carried out the steamer *Silver Moon* came in sight with a detachment of troops aboard, and the courageous guerrillas, having no stomach for a fight, incontinently "skedaddled," without taking anything. One of their number, less agile than his fellows, was seized by some of the crew of the *Queen* and taken to Cairo, where he was delivered to the military authorities. His case will undoubtedly receive the attention of a court-martial.

This is not quite all the story. To consummate their diabolical villany, the scoundrels, after thus voluntarily abandoning the boat, fired a volley into her, severely wounding one of the pilots, and narrowly escaping several other persons. In this instance, as in that of the *Eugene*, the boat was full of unarmed passengers, including many women and children, who narrowly escaped falling victims to this cowardly attempt at wholesale murder. Having perpetrated this brilliant illustration of Southern "chivalry," the villians fled to the woods.

As soon as the intelligence of this affair reached this place, an expedition was sent to the neighborhood to look after the perpetrators, but after two days' fruitless scouring about the woods, not being able to get sight of the fellows or obtain any reliable information concerning them, the expedition returned. It was not, however, altogether fruitless, as they found and brought away with them a large quantity of ammunition and six heavy fortress guns, which the rebels had planted at Randolph soon after the commencement of the war, and were unable, after their hasty abandonment of Fort Pillow, to bring away. Two of these guns are rifled 68-pounders, and one 8-inch columbiad. The others are smaller. They all seem to be excellent guns. They will probably be placed in position here, and it is not unlikely may yet do good service against their former masters.

It need not surprise you at any time to hear of another attempt to blockade the river above and starve us out, as at present all our supplies come to us in that way, perhaps these late guerrilla operations are preliminary to such an attempt. If they esteem such a thing feasible, let them try it. If, on the other hand, they prefer a direct attack on the fortifications, let them try that. The works are now in such a state of forwardness as to render them impregnable to any ordinary attack, and with such a garrison as we now have here, and under a General of the acknowledged fighting qualities of our present commander, the loyal citizens of Memphis feel little apprehension of the result of any attack which the rebels may make on this city.

Gen. SHERMAN and the Provost-Marshal have been creating a good deal of stir among the "sympathisers" in this town, lately, by numerous arrests of parties engaged in conveying contraband articles through the lines. Divers arrests of more or less importance have been made almost daily for some time past, but a few days ago a blow was struck which will be likely to impose a serious check upon this business. This was the arrest and trial of the members of two of the most prominent business houses of this city, on charge of smuggling contraband goods to the rebel army. The firm of MANSFIELD & Co. have for several years carried on the most extensive wholesale drug business of any house in the Southwest. They have built, for their own occupation, a magnificent store on Main-street, and are reputed to be very wealthy. This house was one of the first in Memphis to hang out a rebel flag, when the question of secession first began to be agitated here and its principal partners were again among the first to take the oath of allegiance after the arrival here of the National armies. Since then they have been doing a thriving business. In fact, a much more prosperous one than our authorities at first suspected. The books of the firm reveal the fact that they succeeded in smuggling thirteen thousand dollars' worth of drugs into the rebel lines during the month of August alone. It is estimated that they have made not less than sixty thousand dollars in this traitorous traffic since the occupation of this city by the National troops. It is some satisfaction to know that the two principal members of this perjured house have been sent to Alton Penitentiary for the remainder of the war, and their splendid store, with all its contents, variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars, has been confiscated. Should the war continue three or four years longer, they may come to the conclusion that perjury and treason are not always pecuniarily profitable. The other firm, FARNSWORTH & Co., was convicted of a similar offence, but as its members had never taken the oath of allegiance, they were simply banished to St. Louis, and their store and stock confiscated.

An order has just been issued notifying all persons having claims against the United States for property taken or destroyed by troops, houses destroyed for the purpose of fortifying, horses taken or negroes carried away by undue persuasion or force, to produce the evidence of such claim before a United States Commissioner, now here, who will examine and arrange such claims preparatory to their being brought before the proper tribunal for adjudication. I presume the object of this notice is to enable claimants to produce evidence of the justice of their claim attainable now, but which it might be difficult to produce at the end of two or three years, should the war last so long. At any rate, the issuing of the order has had an encouraging effect on the spirits of loyal persons here who have lost property at the hands of the army, causing them to feel more confidence in the intentions of the Government ultimately to reimburse such losses.

The late Proclamation of the President, of course, has excited a good deal of comment and discussion here, and opinions are as much divided respecting its efficacy, propriety and results as they seem to be in the North. Of course, the Secessionists here are unsparing and bitter in their denunciations, and their outcries of "tyranny," "oppression," and "unconstitutionality," are thrilling to hear. It is not a little curious that the persons most sensitive on the subject of Slavery, and most frantic and bitter in their denunciations of every act of either the Government or the military, which can be imagined to have the least bearing on the institution, are not, as might be anticipated, the large slaveholders who are really interested in the matter, but the class of small traders, clerks and petty business men who never owned a slave in their lives and are never likely to do so. Added to these are a small swarm of butternut Democrats, young men from St. Louis, Chicago and other Northern cities, who have fled hither to avoid the draft, and here feeling themselves secure, vapor and fume and abuse the "Abolition" tendencies of the President more perseveringly than the most ultra native of the South could do. I am sorry to add that the Government itself is indirectly fostering men of this very stripe by employing them.

Our news from Helena is neither exciting nor encouraging. No late movements have taken place there. The army is still lying quiescent on the muddy bank of the Mississippi, and slowly wasting away under the mingled influence of the climate, and disease. Miasmatic sickness is fearfully prevalent there. Many regiments report as many men in the hospitals as upon parade. Gen. STEELE is reported to be laboring strenuously to restore the army to some sort of discipline and order, but with no very cheering success. The men are disappointed and discontented. Having achieved one of the most brilliant victories of the war, and endured a campaign of unequaled hardship and labor, they had a right to expect to be continued in active service, and not to be left, week after week and month after month, fixed among unwholesome swamps to lose strength and health, and life itself, under the attacks of an insidious foe, against whom their tried strength and courage can avail them nothing. We have heard, for weeks past, oft-repeated rumors of an intended movement of the entire army of the Southwest. God grant that it may speedily prove true, and this really fine army be saved from destruction.

STOCKBRIDGE.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Col. Sibley's Dispatches.

CAMP RELEASE, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CHIPPEWA RIVER, Sept. 27, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Pope:

Yesterday I came to this point with my command, having been met by several half-breeds with a flag of truce. I encamped within five hundred yards of a large camp of about one hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Indians and half-breeds, who had separated themselves from Little Crow and the miserable crew with him, and had secured from them most of the white captives, awaiting my arrival.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I paid a formal visit to the camp, attended by the members of my Staff and the commanding officers of corps, with two companies of infantry as an escort.

Leaving the latter on the outside of the line of lodges, I entered the camp, where I found that regular rifle-pits had been constructed, in anticipation of an attack by the hostile Indians. I told the interpreter to call the chiefs and head men together, for I had something to say to them. The Indians and half-breeds assembled accordingly in considerable numbers, and I proceeded to give them very briefly my views of the late proceedings, my determination that the guilty parties should be pursued and overtaken if possible, and I made a demand that all the captives should be delivered to me instantly, that I might take them to my camp.

After speeches, in which they severely condemned the war party, and denied any participation in their proceedings, and gave me assurance that they would not have dared to come and shake my hand, if their own was stained with the blood of the whites, they assembled the captive women and children, and formally delivered them up to me, to the number of ninety-one pure whites—when taking the names of such as had been instrumental in obtaining the release of the prisoners from the hostile Indians, and telling the principal men I would hold another council with them to-day, I conducted the poor captives to my camp, where I had prepared tents for their accommodation.

There were some instances of stolidity among them, but for the most part the poor creatures, relieved of the horrible suspense in which they have been kept, and some of the younger women freed from the loathsome attentions to which they have been subjected by their brutal captors, were fairly overwhelmed with joy. I am doing the best I can for them, and will send them down Tuesday, together with a large number of half-breeds who have been also kept in restraint here. The first mentioned are pure white women and children, two or three of the latter being very small orphans, all their relations having being killed. A list of them will accompany this communication.

After the disastrous result to himself and the bands associated with him, at the battle of Wood Lake, the half-breeds report, that falling back to this point, they hastily struck their tents and commenced retreating in great terror.

I have issued an order, appointing a Military Commission, consisting of two field officers and the senior Captain of the Sixth Regiment, (Col. CROOKS, Lieut. Col. MARSHALL and Capt. GRANT,) for the examination of all the men, half-breeds, as well as Indians, in the camp near us, with instructions to sift the antecedents of each, so that if there are guilty parties among them they can be arrested and properly dealt with. I have no doubt we shall find some such in the number. I will report the result in due time. I have a wounded prisoner in my camp.

The number of half-breeds who were retained by the hostile Indians as prisoners, and now under my protection, will considerably exceed one hundred, but the exact number cannot now be given.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY, Colonel Commanding.

CAMP RELEASE, NEAR LAC QUI PARLE, Sept. 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to refer to my dispatch of yesterday for a detail of my military operations in this quarter. I have apprehended sixteen Indians in the friendly camp adjoining, who are suspected of being participators in the late outrages, and I have appointed a Military Commission of five officers to try them. I inclose a copy of the order directing it. If found guilty they will be immediately executed, although I am somewhat in doubt whether my authority extends *quite* so far. An example is, however, imperatively necessary, and I trust you will approve the act, should it happen that some real enemies have been seized and promptly disposed of.

I have information, apparently reliable, that LITTLE CROW and his adherents are at Big Stone Lake, sixty-five miles above this, where it is supposed he will be stopped by STANDING BUFFALO's Sissiton band of Sioux, as I have held a correspondence with the Chief, who desires to remain on friendly terms with our Government.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY, Col.-Commanding.

A Letter from Gen. Sigel.

From the Philadelphia North American.

At a late meeting in this city, resolutions concerning supposed slights to Gen. SIGEL by the War Department, were adopted by an assemblage of high respectability. Since then the following letter has been received from that gallant soldier:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1862.

To the President of the Committee for Promoting Enlistments, &c.:

DEAR FRIEND: Your communication, inclosing the resolutions adopted at the meeting held on the 30th of September, has been received. I cordially thank the Committee and the Germans of Philadelphia, for the sympathy they evince on my behalf, and for the energy with which they are ready to support me. Not being actuated by personal interest, but by the interest and the welfare of the people, I cannot see how the publication of your resolutions could do any harm. What is the army without the people? A mere machine without power and without life. In this hour of trial and danger, the sympathy of the people is our best support, and the greatest compensation for the burdens and hardships in the train of this war. The confidence in the power of the free North lends us strength and perseverance, and urges the army to renewed exertions. Whether the individual in this gigantic struggle rises or falls is of little importance.

I am sorry that the same principles for the defense of which I entered the service may perhaps compel me to withdraw from it, for no one shall say of me that I had raised troops in my name, and then did not look after them. It is my duty, at least, to maintain obligations as long as I have the power to do so, and not silently to submit to measures which I do not deem justified.

I have not *resigned*, and I hope the Government will be just enough to save me from this last step; but I have asked to be relieved from my present command, and to be placed in a position wherein I can make myself useful, if my well-founded and, as I believe, necessary complaint cannot find redress. These complaints have in some way reached the public, and are known to you; you may judge of them yourself.

It is evident, therefore, that it is neither in my, nor in the public interest, that recruiting should cease, and I pray you to do all you possibly can to fill up our old regiments.

Your faithful friend,

F. SIGEL, Major-General.

Affairs at Rio de Janiero.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

Affairs generally are without material change since my last, excepting that the commercial atmosphere wears a more cheerful aspect.

We were all anxious to hear of the result of the fighting before Richmond, when the last steamer brought us the news of MCCLELLAN's masterly retreat, and every worthy and honest heart shed a sympathetic tear to those noble and patriotic men whose devotion and patriotism is worthy of a better fate, and we await with impatience to learn if it was not a strategic exploit on the part of our American Napoleon, the result of which all *true* Americans here have not the least doubt will be a complete and glorious victory; they have our prayers and best wishes. During the last fortnight there have been no arrivals from the United States. Our American merchants are feeling severely the effects of this rebellion, they being the largest buyers of coffee in this market, and, as a natural consequence, are unable to ship to so large an extent as heretofore; the market feels it, but still, under the cry of a short crop, keeps up the prices.

The projected grant of a subsidy between this country and the United States has been voted in the Chamber of Deputies—40 votes in favor, and 48 votes against it. This is a pretty sure sign that it will pass the next session; and should such a man as VANDERBILT, LAW or MORGAN give his positive assurance that the line would be commenced and regularly sustained, the motion would pass unanimously. Brazilians are naturally timid and shy of foreigners, and will not make the advance, but are ready and willing at any moment to second and encourage any project that will result in the advancement and encouragement of their commercial relations with foreign powers, more especially with the people of the United States, whom they seem to favor more than others.

The Emperor went to a circus, for the first time in his life, last week, thus showing his appreciation of one American institution at least.

Serious and daily complaints (and not without cause) are made against the management of Rainey's American Ferry; and little things like these affect the public and make them shy of foreign innovations, as they call them.

On the 15th inst., a solemn *Te Deum*, in honor of the Bonaparte *fête*, was celebrated in this city, assisted by the entire Diplomatic Corps. Our American Minister, Gen. WEBB, paid his friend LOUIS NAPOLEON the compliment of coming all the way from Petropolis, purposely to be present at the *fête*.

In commercial affairs we quote: Exchange on London at 26¼d.; Paris, 361c.; United States, 2 milreis to the dollar. Coffee, 6$700 to 6$900 the arroba. Freights dull and varying.

Health of the city unusually good.

MAJOR.

Victor Hugo at the Banquet in Brussels.

In reply to a personal toast, VICTOR HUGO, desiring, as he said, to embrace all his friends in one comprehensive speech of thanks, offered this sentiment: "*To the Press in Every Land!*—To the free Press!—to the Press powerful, fruitful and glorious!" "Gentlemen," he continued, dwelling upon the thought thus evoked, "the Press is the daylight of the world, and in all daylight there is something divine. Thought is more than a right—it is the very breath of man. Whoever fetters thought attacks man himself. To speak, to write, to publish, are things, so far as the right is concerned, absolutely identical. They are the ever-enlarging circles of intelligence in action; they are the sonorous waves of thought. Of all these circles—all these radiances of the human mind—the vastest is the Press. The diameter of the Press is the diameter of civilization. Every diminution of the liberty of the Press is followed by a diminution of civilization. Wherever we see the freedom of the Press interfered with, there we see the nutrition of the human family interrupted. Gentlemen, the mission of our days is to change the bases of society, to create a real order, and to substitute everywhere truths for fictions. In this displacement of social foundations, which is the colossal labor of an age; nothing resists the power of the Press, applying its tractile force to Catholicism, to soldierism, to absolutism, to the most refractory blocks of facts and of ideas. * * * * * The Press is the living clarion—it sounds the *réveille* of the races, it announces aloud the dawn of right, it divines the coming day and rouses the world. Yet sometimes, strange spectacle! we see the Press itself receive a warning. This spectacle reminds one of the owl silencing the cry of the cock.

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To-day, there are certain questions which are really the questions of the century, and which stand here before us, inevitable! There is no middle course. We must dash ourselves upon them, or seek refuge in them. Society is sailing irresistibly in that direction. These questions are the theme of the painful book of which you have just spoken so magnificently. Pauperism, parasitism, the production and distribution of wealth, money, credit, labor, wages; the extinction of proletarianism, the progressive decrease of crime, misery and prostitution; the rights of women, which are to elevate half the human family from a state of tutelage; the rights of childhood which exact,—I repeat which *exact*, gratuitous and obligatory education—the rights of the soul, which imply religious liberty. Here are the problems. With a free Press there is light above these questions; they become practicable. We see their precipices and their openings; we can approach them, penetrate them. Once approached and penetrated—that is to say, solved, they will save the world. Without the Press we shall have profound darkness; every problem becomes at once formidable; nothing but their vast cliffs can be discerned; the entrance may well be missed, and society go down in shipwreck. Destroy the lighthouse, and the port becomes a reef!"

* * * * * * *

VICTOR HUGO then goes on to claim for the Press the function of guide and indicator in the whole field of human activity, and asserts that without the guidance and indications of the Press this activity can lead to nothing.

"It is not enough to mark time without advancing. Let us have an object and know where we are going—let us proportion our efforts to our ends—let there be an idea in every step we make—let every step be the logical consequence of its predecessor—and after the idea let us have the victory. No steps backward. Indecision of movement marks emptiness of brain. To will and yet not to will. Can anything be more miserable than this? Whoever hesitates, recedes and palters, cannot think. For myself, I can no more conceive of a policy without a head, than of an Italy without a Rome." This allusion turns the orator aside to a panegyric upon GARIBALDI, which involves something very unlike a panegyric upon the Italian Government. But after a moment he recovers the natural course of his ideas, and closes with this admirable peroration:

"I know, Gentlemen, that the Press is hated—and that is my great reason for loving it.

All iniquities, all persecutions, all fanaticisms, denounce, insult and assail the Press to the best of their ability. I remember reading in a celebrated encyclic letter certain remarkable words, which have remained fixed upon my mind. In this encyclic letter Pope GREGORY XVI, an enemy of the age in which he lived, (as Popes are unfortunately apt to be,) and occupied with visions of the Apocalyptic beast, thus described the Press in his Camaldalan Letter: '*Gula ignea, caligo, impetus, immanis cum strepitu horrendo.*' I admit the accuracy of the portrait. A mouth of fire, smoke, tremendous speed and a terrible noise. Yes, it is indeed the LOCOMOTIVE sweeping onward—the immense and holy locomotive of progress! Whither is it driving—whither is this mighty engine whirling the ages and the world? The tunnel is long, dark and awful. For we may say that humanity is still traveling underground, so much is it overlaid and crushed by material things—so sombre a vault overarches it of superstitions, prejudices, tyranny—so deep is the darkness round about its way. Alas! since man has been, his history has been subterranean—we look in vain for the divine ray. But in this age, and since the French Revolution, hope—yes, certainty, have come to us. Far away there in the distance before us a point of light appears. It broadens and brightens every moment—it is the future—it is the realization of ancient hope—the end of misery and the dawn of bliss—it is the Canaan of mankind, the promised land where man shall see around him only brothers, and above him Heaven alone! Courage, then, for the sacred locomotive! Courage for thought! Courage for science! Courage for philosophy! Courage for the Press! The hour draws nigh in which humanity at last set free from this black tunnel of six thousand years—breathless, rushing suddenly into the shining face of day, shall emerge sublimely into the dazzling splendor of the ideal!"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Bishop T. M. Clarke, of Rhode Island.

Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, preached to a large congregation yesterday morning, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and West Tenth-street, taking his text from the first verse of the fifth chapter of the Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians: "For, we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God—a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens," &c. After explaining the significance of the passage, the reverend Bishop said that St. Paul evidently, in common with the early Christians, expected an early return of Christ to the earth, and desired to commence his changed course of existence, without going through the process of death. The inspiration of the Apostles was not such as to prevent difference of opinion among them on this and on other points. Some of them expected Christ's advent during their own life. God did not choose to reveal all his secrets to them. Inspiration must not be confounded with personal infallibility. One thing is, however, demonstrated beyond a doubt: that in the future there will be some sort of covering or body for the soul. That is an unsatisfactory theory of immortality which would continue our functions, while our personal existence has ceased. No wonder that men shrink from the idea of death when it is joined to such an idea of decay and annihilation. When our young men are taught to keep the casket pure, we shall see a purity of soul as yet unattained. It is the neglect of the inevitable laws of God which control the natural body, that is a great source of all the evils of the world. The natural body is a type of the spiritual body. Christ ascended into Heaven in the essential form of the human body, which, notwithstanding the changes which we are bound to admit have since taken place, he still maintains. It is easy to believe in a spiritual body whose qualities are suited to the future state; that though not moved by mechanical means, the spiritual body is moved by volition; that while one is compound and perishable, the other is simple and imperishable. The spiritual body is none the less real because it is not tangible. The great rock is a reality, and yet, surrounding it is an element which we can neither see, touch, or smell. Yet this invisible element comes in contact with another, and in a moment darts forth the power that shatters the vast rock. Which is the real object? The rock, or the lightning? The popular idea of reality of a thing is to know where and what it is. What do we mean when, looking upon the inanimate mass that but a moment before was full of thought, and whose every action indicated intelligence, we say "The man is dead?" Was it the clay that thought? Did God strike it at once out of being? Did he annihilate it? Such a thing is not known in nature. There is change of form, but in no case annihilation. The earth, air and water, and all their contents, always weigh the same. Is, then, the process of annihilation confined to man's body? But the philosopher may say that, like decayed plants, man at death is reabsorbed and loses his identity. But does not man feel that there is some power in him that must be continued? While he lives, his whole body is changed every ten years without destroying the mind. Is it not possible that this change can be carried one step further, and the mind receive another body besides this natural body that we see, without affecting its individuality? Why cannot such a change take place as well after death as before? When that loved boy closed his eyes sweetly and said "Good night," and was gone, can you believe that in that moment he became nothing? What use, then, for that lifetime of care, of love and affection? Surely, a God who could decree such a waste, such a sacrifice, would be a monster. Well may they who deny the existence of God, deny, also, the immortality of the soul. They could do no better. If, then, in the future world the impress of our characters here is to have so sensible an effect, how important is it that we should bear that fact in mind throughout all our actions of life?

Sermon by Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, at Trinity Church.

Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, preached yesterday morning in Trinity Church, from the following text, which will be found at the 4th verse of the 34th chapter of Deuteronomy: "And the Lord said unto him (Moses,) this *is* the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed; I have caused thee to see *it* with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over there." The Right Reverend preacher commenced his discourse with a succinct history of the life and character of the great leader of the chosen people, narrating his career from the time he carried the Israelites out of Egypt and preserved them in national strength and unity through their forty years of wandering in the wilderness, until he brought them triumphantly within a few days' journey of the land which the Lord their God had promised them as the descendants of Abraham. God's refusal to allow Moses to enter the promised land, the cause of that refusal, and the permission accorded him to behold it before dying, were spoken of, and the sublimity of the Prophet's death was eloquently expatiated upon. The preacher then drew a parallel between Moses and our Saviour, showing how Christ, who is the Grace and the Truth, came as the fulfillment of the law which was given through Moses. Moses and Christ, he said, were the Alpha and Omega of the faith. The example of Moses he held up for the instruction and benefit of believers, and closed with a fervent prayer that all who gathered within the fold of the Church might be prepared, like Moses, for that coming hour when in death they should see the Promised Land where eternal joy and peace awaited them.

Sermon by Bishop Kemper.

Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin, preached a brief discourse yesterday morning, in St. Paul's Church, Broadway, upon the duty of obedience and submission to the Divine Will. He took his text from the eleventh chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, first and second verses. He rehearsed the leading incidents in the life of the Patriarch Abraham, and drew a vivid and graphic picture of the circumstances attending his last great act of obedience to the commands of his Divine Master—the sacrifice of his son Isaac. The lesson conveyed by the career of the Patriarch, he said, was that of entire submission to the will of God. Every Christian present could do this, and that was no true faith which refuses to obey the plain commands of God in any and all cases. Every Christian should be ready to give his heart and services, without reserve, to the Living God, and, like Abraham, he would inherit the promises of Eternal Life.

Yesterday was communion day at St. Paul's and the communion service was read by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BODY OF CAPT. SHANLEY.—The body of Capt. T. L. SHANLEY, of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., will arrive here this morning. Capt. SHANLEY served in the war from its commencement, and took part in eighteen engagements. He was with MULLIGAN in the famous fight at Lexington. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was wounded, and at Antietam met his death. He was shot by a rebel sharpshooter while in the act of rallying his men. The color-bearer of the company had been shot—snatching the colors, the Captain was waving them aloft and calling on his men to follow him, when a bullet entered his breast. Capt. SHANLEY was an old member of Engine Company No. 40, of this City. The funeral will take place, to-day, from the house No. 132 Mulberry-street, at 2 P. M.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN PIKE-STREET.—Quite a serious disturbance took place in Pike-street on Sunday morning, between three persons named PATRICK MCCARTY, JAMES DAVIS and MICHAEL RING. The origin of the difficulty is not at present known, no witnesses having been examined in the case. The result of the affair was that RING was severely stabbed in the stomach and abdomen several times, and with such effect that the Hospital physicians say he cannot live. He was removed to the City Hospital. Officer HAYES, of the Seventh Precinct, was on hand in season to secure the prisoners, who were taken before Judge OSBORN and locked up to await the result of the injuries to the wounded man.

COUNTERFEIT COIN MANUFACTURERS ARRESTED.—Officers PALMER and VAN BUREN, of the Eighth Precinct Police, made the arrest yesterday of JAMES KELLEY, and his wife MARY KELLEY, for passing a package of counterfeit cents at the store of EDWARD F. NEHER, No. 307 Spring-street. The officers then proceeded to the residence of the prisoners at No. 184 Elizabeth-street, where they found nine sets of dies, together with a quantity of material for making bogus United States coin. There were also fifty-six bad pennies ready made. The parties are held for examination.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—JOHN W. SMITH, of No. 59 Thompson-street, appeared at Jefferson Market yesterday morning as complainant against JOHN THOMPSON, whom he charges with knocking him down and robbing him of his wallet, containing a small sum of money. The matter occurred in an alley-way leading out of Thompson-street, at about 12 o'clock Saturday night. THOMPSON, who is a porter in a flour store, denied the charge. He was brought to the Court, however, by Officer HART, of the Eighth Precinct, and held to answer in the sum of $1,000 by Justice KELLEY.

THE MINNESOTA SUFFERERS.—A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, this (Monday) evening, at 4 o'clock, to devise means for the relief of the surviving victims of the recent Indian massacres in Minnesota. W. H. WOODBURY, who has just returned from that State, will be present, and make a statement of their condition, as seen by himself for weeks past. The public are invited to attend.

INQUEST IN THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET BURNING CASE.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the bodies of MADELINE PFUND, and her child, EDITH PFUND, who were burned to death, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. No new facts were elicited beyond those already published. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RAILROAD FARE QUESTION.—The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statements of the Presidents of the Brooklyn City Railroad Companies in regard to the recent increase in the price of tickets. Mr. PIERSON, President of the City Company, in the course of his remarks, justified the course the companies had pursued, and showed by an agreement entered into between the city and the Central Companies that they were authorized to charge five cents fare. He stated that the roads supported 2,500 persons, which he thought entitled the companies to some consideration. The Committees having the matter in charge will probably make their report to the Common Council to-night, when the matter will be ventilated.

PRIZE FIGHT ON A SMALL SCALE.—A number of young men assembled in the vacant lots corner of Hoyt-street and First-place on Saturday night for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight between two of their number. The ring was formed and the principals had commenced operations, when Officer GILLIGAN appeared and caused them to beat a retreat. JAMES J. DOODY, one of the principals, was overtaken and locked up to await examination.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A SOLDIER.—Officer OSWALD, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, arrested a volunteer nurse at the Long Island College Hospital on Saturday, upon the complaint of MICHAEL D. CASCHEN, an invalid soldier, on suspicion of stealing a pocket book containing $60. The soldier left the money under his pillow, and took a walk. The accused was seen about the bed, and shortly afterward went out, and passed something to his brother at the gate. MCGRATH was committed to await a hearing.

WAR MEETING.—Yesterday, at 2 P. M., there was a meeting held in the Washington-street Methodist Church, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Addresses to a large audience were made by Hon. MOSES ODELL, M. C., Capt. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Rev. Mr. MERWIN, and others. A collection was taken for the benefit of the soldiers, and in that, as in other respects, the meeting was a success.

BURGLARIES—The house of HENRY BOGART, in Warren-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was feloniously entered on Friday night and robbed of goods valued at $117. The same night the residence of Mr. E. B. LITCHFIELD, corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifth-street, was entered and robbed of $100's worth of articles.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Oct. 13.—Nos. 80, 81, 82, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 19, 24.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Issues of fact to be tried by the Court—Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 95.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55—demurrer—256, 324, 344, 352, 354, 414, 418, 420, 422, 426, 438, 448, 452, 455, 34, 454, 456, 466, 468, 470. *Part II.*—Nos. 83, 179, 235, 236, 457, 531, 535, 537, 539, 541, 542, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 559, 561.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 3042, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3066, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 4084, 3086, 3090, 3092. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 2484, 2563, 610, 2601, 2613, 2632, 2688, 2713, 2946, 2720, 2773, 2788, 2808, 2803, 2810, 2814, 831, 1923, 2922, 2986, 2213.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2615, 2617, 1033, 2377, 2015, 2649, 2651, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2671. *Part II.*—Nos. 2344, 1992, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 680, 1303, 1304, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 233, 105, 1003, 1250, 1253, 1282. *Part II.*—Nos. 1230, 1233, 1259, 1263, 1269, 439, 2138, 1291, 1295, 1100, 1311, 1312, 647, 1256, 1313.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 11, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Cou.	104	60	Pac. Mail St. Co.	124
20,000	U. S. 5s,'74,Cou.	92½	150	do.	123½
5,000	do.	92⅝	200	do.	123
165,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ct. Notes	105⅛	52	N. Y. Central R.	103¼
8,500	U. S. Dem. Notes	124½	1410	do.	103⅛
40,000	do.	124⅜	450	do.	103⅜
8,000	U.S.6s, 1-year C.	99¾	25	do.	103⅜
5,000	Ky. State 6s	95	450	Erie Railway	54¼
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	103	150	do.	54⅜
1,000	Ill. War Loan	104	100	do.	54½
13,000	do.	105	50	do.	54⅞
22,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53	550	Erie Railway Pref.	81½
4,000	do.	53¼	50	do.	81⅝
1,000	do.	53½	100	do. s10	81⅜
35,000	Missouri State 6s	52½	106	Hud. River R.	67½
5,000	do. s60	52⅜	100	do. s60	67⅜
30,000	do.	52	30	do.	67⅜
15,000	do.	52¼	200	do. b30	67⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	120½	200	Harlem Railroad	23¼
13,000	E. R. 3d M. B. 1883	107	800	do.	23
14,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	100	22	Harlem R. Pref.	50
10,000	do.	97½	400	do.	49½
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds.	98	50	Rome & Wat. R.	85
1,000	do.	97¾	200	Reading Railroad	75
1,200	B.,N.Y.& E. 1stM	98	272	do.	74½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 per cent. Bonds	116	400	Mich. Cen. R.	84
6,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	95	200	do.	84½
2,000	do.	95½	100	do. b30	85
500	do.	96½	110	do.	84¾
2,000	do.	96	140	M. So. & N. I. R.	42
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	106	50	do.	41½
1,000	A. & T.H. 2d M. p.	80	150	do.	41⅜
500	Ch.&N.W.S.F.B.	100	250	do.	41½
2,000	do.	100½	100	do.	41⅜
5,000	Ch.&N.W.As.Bs.	62	100	do. s30	41
5,000	Ch.&N.W. 2d M.	34	100	do.	41¼
4,000	To. & W. 1st M.	99	110	M. S. & N. I. g'd s'k.	77
16,000	To. & W. 2d Mtg.	85	215	do.	76
5,000	do.	86½	200	do. b30	76¼
6,000	do.	86	50	do.	76¾
6,000	P.,F.W.&C. 1stM.	103	15	do.	76¼
8,000	do.	103½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79¼
2,000	P.,Ft.W&C. 2d M.	94½	50	do. s30	79¾
5,000	do.	94⅝	50	do.	79⅜
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&C. 3dM.	78	550	Clev. & Pitts. R.	37½
10,000	do. s30	76	300	do.	37¼
6,000	do.	77	11	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	133
500	do.	76	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	83¼
5,000	Cl. & P. 2d M. B.	100	350	do.	83
1,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	70	50	do.	82⅞
48,000	do.	71	250	do. b30	83¼
15	Bank of America	110	925	Cleve. & Tol. R.	68½
30	Merchants' Bank	101½	50	do.	68¼
25	Am. Ex. Bank	99	200	do. b30.	68⅜
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	55	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	81¼
13	do.	100½	300	do.	81
75,000	American Gold	128½	50	do.	80⅞
22,000	do.	128⅝	100	do.	80¾
50,000	do.	128	50	do. s30	81
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	108	50	do. s30	80¾
15	do.	109½	50	do. b30	81
130	do.	110	50	C., B. and Quin. R.	105½
90	Cumb'd Cl. Pref.	14½	100	do. b30	106
300	do. b30.	14½	100	do. s30	106
300	do.	14	100	do. b30	106⅛
150	do.	14¼	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	37
100	do.	14½	10	Del., L. & West. R.	111
30	Panama Railroad	147	20	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	61
50	do.	146½	100	do.	60
			250	do. b60	60
			70	Tol. & Wabash R.	36½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Reg.	103¾	50	Erie R. Pref.	81⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	103½	100	do.	81½
24,000	U. S. Dem'd N's	124½	100	Harlem Railroad. s60	22½
25,000	do.	124⅝	200	do.	22¾
10,000	do.	124½	200	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53½	200	Reading Railroad	75
5,000	E. R. R. 5thM.B.	97½	100	do. b30	75
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	102½	350	Mich. Cen. R.	84
5,000	do.	102¼	100	Pitts.Ft.W.&Chi.R.	58
10,000	Cle.&Pitts. 4th M.	70	350	Mich.S.&N.In.R.	41
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	103½	400	do. b30	41
20,000	American Gold	128½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	76¾
85,000	do.	128⅝	50	do. b30	77¼
10,000	do.	128½	250	do.	77¼
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14½	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	79
150	Hud. River R.	67	100	do.	78¾
100	do.	66½	250	do.	78⅛
250	Pacific M. S. Co.	123½	25	Gal. & Chic. R.	82½
50	do.	123½	50	do.	82¾
50	do.	123⅛	100	do.	83
200	N. Y. Central R.	103½	100	do.	82⅞
100	do.	103¼	200	do.	82¾
100	do. b30	103½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	68
100	Erie Railway	54½	400	do.	67⅞
200	do. b30	54½	200	do.	67¾
200	do. s30	54½	200	Chi. & R. Isl. R. s30	80
200	do.	54⅜	150	do.	80
1050	Clev. & Pitts. R.	37			

MONDAY, Oct. 13—A. M.

Speculation in Wall-street, which had previously been rampant, was fairly carried to extremes the past week both in Stocks and Gold. The former reached their highest point of inflation on Wednesday, and by Friday noon the reaction had become quite marked and general. At the close on Saturday, the turn was in the opposite direction again. The Money lenders, both at Bank and on the Street, were disposed either to call for much wider margins from the Brokers, or to check their operations in this direction, for a brief season at least. The Banks were the better enabled to do this because of the equally profitable and sounder employment for Money offered by the Government. The price of Gold touched 129 ℘ cent. on Friday, at which there was considerable realizing by the large speculators, and the price returned to 127½@128 ℘ cent. At the very close on Saturday, the price returned to 128⅜ ℘ cent. The export demand of the week was increased by the lighter supply of bills from the momentary falling off in the clearances of other Domestic Produce from $4,150,000 the previous week, to $2,850,000. The cause of this has before been explained as growing out of the bad weather for lading Grain and Flour week before last. It has since been removed, and a heavier Custom-house return of clearances is anticipated to-morrow. The concern of some of the Importers of Foreign Merchandise, in reference to making up their remittances, was also increased by exaggerated rumors on Tuesday, and again on Friday, as to the sums which the *Scotia* on Wednesday and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday would take out—the sums being doubled, by current report on the Street and among the Bankers, in both instances.

Of course the absorbing question in financial and mercantile circles is, as to when and where these speculations in Gold and Stocks is to end. That they have, for two or three weeks past violently acted and reacted upon each other is abundantly evident. Some of the more sanguine Stockjobbers have insisted upon the hypothesis that Gold must continue to go up from the redundancy of Currency. They have made it their interest to rely upon this argument even more than the intrinsic value of the Shares and Bonds in which they are speculating. But it is now seen that if this were wholly true or trustworthy, their Stocks, which were highest when Gold was at 123@124, would not have declined as Gold jumped up—mainly on the speculation of another class of jobbers acting upon the same theory—to 128@129 ℘ cent. It is also discovered, if not by all parties on the Stock Exchange, at least by calmer reasoners outside, that on the question of *income*, as affected by the Currency, that the Public Stocks of the United States, the interest on which is paid in Gold, carry with them a higher and more reliable intrinsic value, and certainly with as large a prospective improvement, than the Shares and Bonds whose dividends are paid exclusively in Currency, *and subject to double the income tax.* And these Stocks of the United States have scarcely improved to the extent of the accumulated interest since 1st July through this whole speculation. This, to be sure, has little to do with the question as to whether or not other Stocks, than United States, are high enough or too high, on their intrinsic merits, growing out of the rapid improvement, financial, as well as material, of the properties which they represent, either by Mortgage or Capital Stock.

But to the point of the Currency and Foreign Exchanges—assuming that the latter ought to regulate the price of Gold, instead of being regulated by it—this much may be said, without impertinence, we hope, if not by way of information: 1. That the Secretary has indicated no purpose to recommend or call for, as a necessity, a further issue of U. S. Notes. 2. That his Ways and Means are abundant and amply secured to the Public Fundholders, without it. 3. That some of our leading Bank Managers have satisfied themselves that they cannot better employ their large deposits than by the further purchase of the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds. 4. That we have reason to believe that propositions are now pending to take about $40,000,000, equally divided between 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds, of which only $20,000,000 remain undisposed of, and 6 ℘ cent. Stock, dating from Nov. 1, on terms which will probably be made satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. And, 4, that the extraordinary sales of Exchange, caused by the speculation in Gold, have so stimulated, within a few days past, the preparations for heavier exports of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tobacco, Oils, and Cotton, as lead to a much larger supply of Merchant bills on Europe than we have yet had.

The receipts of Cotton at New-York from the Southwest direct (by rail and coastwise,) for the past month are as follows:

Week.	Bales.	Week.	Bales.
Sept. 13	5,650	Oct. 4	2,406
Sept. 20	5,231	Oct. 11	3,693
Sept. 27	4,736	Total	21,716

The above is exclusive of prize Cottons brought into this port on Government account. The whole receipts of the week past are:

	Bales.
From Southwest, as above	3,693
Texas, through Matamoras	915
East Indies, Surats	830
Total bales	5,438

The New-England and other mill owners have been importing or using the cheaper or short staple Cottons of India for some time past. The price of Gulf and Upland Cottons is now considerably below the relative price in Liverpool, at an Exchange of 130@135 ℘ cent. The sudden rise in bills to 140@142½ ℘ cent. is, of course, an additional inducement; and the Stock being larger than the demand from our own mill owners, the purchases and preparations for export at the close of the week were materially increased. The export value of each 1,000 bales is nearer $300,000 than $250,000.

The average line of Specie in Bank on the statement this afternoon, will not differ materially from last Monday; although in addition to the foregoing export, about $750,000 has been deposited in the Sub-Treasury to draw an interest of 4 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The averages of Loans and of Deposits on the present statement will probably show another heavy gain on both sides, as on last Monday over the week before. The Money operations of the week, denoted through the daily exchanges at the Clearing House are about the heaviest ever known. The price of Money to the Brokers varies from 4 to 6 ℘ cent., as against 4 to 5 the week or two before. The supply on Saturday was easier again, with less disposition among lenders to mark up or call in their Stock loans.

Both the Import and Export movements, as reported last week from the Custom-House are comparatively moderate. The indications for the succeeding return are larger in each instance. A heavy amount of Customs Duties have been paid in since Thursday last preliminary to the entries by the last steamers from England and Hamburg. The Customs for the week amount to $1,191,000. The United States Notes of the old issue used for this purpose have advanced to 124½@125 ℘ cent., following up the price of Gold.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $1,867,792 against $1,508,841 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $2,807,827 against $3,000,878 same week last year. The Exports of Specie $2,255,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$119,484,000
Add six weeks since Sept. 1	23,722,013
Total to date, 1862	$143,206,013
Against same time, 1861	102,836,662
Increase since Jan 1	$40,369,351

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,311,060
Add six weeks since Sept. 1	20,100,628
Total to date, 1862	$111,411,688
Against same time, 1861	101,272,697
Increase since Jan. 1	$10,138,991

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were	$40,758,000
Add since 1st September	5,010,000
Total to date, 1862	$45,768,000
Against same time, 1861	2,281,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$43,487,000

The following are the particulars of the Specie shipments of the week:

Brig Solferino, Paris—American Gold Coin	$20,000
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Bars	653,065
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Silver Bars	4,200
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Coin	267,500
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Gold Coin	132,760
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Silver Coin	180,000
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liv.—Am. Gold Coin	786,628
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liv.—Am. Gold Bars	162,494
English Sovereigns	48,866
Total	$2,255,513

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.	
New 6 ℘ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	104½@103¾
New-York Central	104¾@105@103¾
New-York and Erie	57¼@59¼@54@55
Erie Preferred Shares	84½@86@80@82
Rock Island	82⅞@84@80@80¾
Michigan Guaranteed	80¼@81½@76@79½@78¼
Michigan Southern	44¾@47@40@41
Michigan Central	86½@88@83¼@84⅞
Toledo	72⅞@73@67@67⅞
Galena	84¾@86½@82¼@83¼
Illinois Central	81@84@79@79¾
Panama	146@144@147@146
Pacific Mail	128¾@133@121@124½
Missouris	56¾@57¼@50@52½
Tennessees	58@58¾@52¼@53¼
Hudson River	68¾@70¼@66@67¾
Harlem Preferred	49@53½@48@49¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	35@43½@36@37¼

The business of the week at the Stock Exchange Board, as officially registered, is the equivalent, at par value, of about twenty-five millions of dollars, or an average of $4,000,000 per day. Another $1,000,000 per day might be added for informal or outside operations among the Stock Brokers; and the two sums together are exclusive of the heavy dealings in Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds, United States Custom-house Notes and Gold, at the counters of the leading Money Brokers. The rise on the Railway Shares and Bonds, and on Pacific Mail, kept on until almost the middle of the week, when signs of heavier realizations than the fresh demand could readily overcome began to appear. The lowest prices on the reaction were reached on Friday. The demand on Saturday, on easier indications in the supply of Money, closed firm and at advancing bids, especially on the Eries and most of the Western Shares.

The City Bank Shares are generally on the rise. The decision of the Supreme Court, of New-York, in reference to the question of taxing their capital employed in United States Stocks and Bonds, relieves them of a heavy assessment in the way of State and City taxes. The opinion of the Court, delivered on Saturday, does not go to the full interpretation of the power of the General Government on this question, but it recognizes the principle of the Act of Congress, of Feb. 25, 1862, that local bank and other corporation capital invested in the Public Securities of the United States, is equally, with the Securities themselves, when held by individuals, exempt from all State and local taxation, anything in the laws of the State of New-York, expressly taxing Bank Capital, to the contrary notwithstanding. The distinction drawn by the Court between *all* Stocks, Bonds and other Securities of the United States, as expressed in the Act itself, and such only as have been issued *since* the passage of the Act, is one that would scarcely be sustained by the Court of Appeals, much less by the Supreme Court of the United States. But this does not apply, we presume, to the large investments made by the Banks with the Treasury since Feb. 25, nor can it affect otherwise than favorably the New Stock and Treasury Bonds which some of the Banks have it in immediate contemplation to purchase. In the case made by the Hanover Bank the decision made by the Court is as follows:

The People, at the relation of the Hanover Bank, vs. the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.—Judgment for people on the *certiorari*, with directions to the respondents to deduct from the amount of the assessment the value of United States Stocks and Bonds held by the relators which was issued by the United States after the passage of the act exempting such stock from taxation.

Judge INGRAHAM remarked that in all the other bank cases which had come up, so far as the Court had been able to examine them, the same principles were involved, and the same decision would apply as in the case of the Hanover Bank.

The rise in the Bank Shares indicated by the following bids, on Saturday, was before the nature of this decision was made public:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	101½	Bank of N. America	100
Union	102½	Hanover	82
America	110	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	103	East River	85
Merchants' Exchange	88	Nassau	100
State of New-York	96½	Shoe and Leather	100½
Commerce	97½	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce, scrip stock	97	Continental	91½
Mech. Banking Ass'n	90	Marine	110
Ocean	84	Commonwealth	87
American Exchange	99¼	Importers' & Traders'	100
Chatham	83	Park	112

There were various fluctuations, up and down, on the Railway Mortgages, at the close of the week; the average list being about the same as on Friday:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi.&N.W. 1st&2dseries	81
Erie firsts '68	112	Chi.&N.W. firsts, ass'd	61¾
Erie seconds '79	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d Se. ex i.	34
Erie thirds, '83	106⅞	Han. & St. J. firsts	50¼
Erie fourths, '80	99¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '88	97	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	108
Hudson thirds, '75	102½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Hudson conv'le, '67	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	89
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	102
M. C. n. f. 8 ℘ c., firsts	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	116	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	106
M. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	95½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
M. S. & N. Ind. s f. 7 ℘c.	105½	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	103½	N. J. Cen. seconds	109
T. H. & A. secs. pref'd	79¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
Chi. & N. W. G. B. E.	80	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76
Chi. & N. W. Ap. ex.	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71
Chi. & N. W. I. B. ex. int.	90		

The following memorandum of a recent default in interest by the St. Mary's Ship Canal has been handed to us for publication:

The St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, we regret to hear, made default in paying the coupons of their Bonds, due 1st inst. The Bonds are signed by Hon. ERASTUS CORNING as President, and Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN as Treasurer; and their well-known respectability and character make us confident that some satisfactory explanation will be given.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 27 bbls. Ashes, 16,655 bbls. Flour, 160 bbls. and 361 bags Corn Meal, 268,878 bushels Wheat, 80,554 bushels Corn, 3,555 bushels Barley, 17,980 bushels Oats, 2,947 pkgs. Provisions, and 814 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in fair demand, at $7 12½@$7 25 for Pots, and $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 218 bbls., including 172 bbls. Pots and 46 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 100 hhds. Quercitron, all offered, at $33 for 1st No. 1, at which rate it is in steady demand, and the receipts are very light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in Boston has been quite active. The *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "An unusual number of operators are in the market from the Western and Middle States, purchasing supplies both for the retail trade and the army. The aggregate of sales during the past week has been heavy, especially for the more substantial fabrics adapted to the change of season. Heavy Calf and long-legged Grain Boots for soldiers' wear, as well as pegged army shoes, have been readily taken as fast as offered, the latter description at a material advance in price. The scarcity of workmen still continues to a considerable extent, and manufacturers are very busy, most of them having orders ahead of their present resources. Shipments, foreign and coastwise, since Jan. 1, slightly in excess of last year, but small in comparison with previous years."

COAL—Has been quiet here since our last. Prices are steady. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says: "Coal, and especially Stove Coal, is very scarce in this city, and, in order to maintain a supply, our retailers are compelled to follow the tide of the Western dealers. Retail prices have been steadily advancing since the beginning of June last. For Lehigh Prepared Coal the prices have ruled as follows: June 6 and previous, $4 45 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; June 7, $5; June 10, $5 50; September 1, $6, and October 8, $6 50. For the long ton of 2,240 lbs. of Lehigh Stove Coal the price is now $7 25, and it is the belief of those in the trade that it will go to $8 before the end of the present month. These are high figures compared with last year, and indeed with the opening prices this season, and will have the effect, no doubt, of greatly stimulating production next season. The Anthracite Coal trade seems fated to fluctuations, great depression being followed by great activity, with large profits and *vice versa*. The past and present should teach wisdom, and so avoid calamities similar in the future to those that have attended the past."

COFFEE—Sales have been made, since our last, of 3,500 bags Rio at 24½c.@25c.; with 1,300 bags Laguayra, and 2,000 bags St. Domingo, here and in Boston, on private terms, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is held at 57c.@57½c. for Middlings, ℘ lb. The demand is moderate, in part from export buyers.

EARTHENWARE—Has been more sought after, and prices have advanced materially.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ℘ cwt., and Mess Mackerel at full rates. Pickled Salmon have been inactive. Pickled Herring have been salable and firm at $2 75@$3 50 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring are more abundant and down to 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales were made of 5,000 boxes Canton, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in good request, to-day, at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 75@$6; poor to choice extra State, at $6@$6 45, chiefly at $6 05@$6 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70@$5 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 25@$7 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 55@$6 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@	$6 00
Extra State	6 00	@	6 45
Superfine Western	5 70	@	5 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25	@	7 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 55	@	6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@	8 50
Extra Genesee	6 50	@	8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@	8 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at rising prices; sales, 1,650 bbls., at $6 45@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant; sales to-day 1,300 bbls. extra at $6 30@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@$4 70 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention at $3 55 for Jersey; $3 65 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered today, and there has been decidedly less buoyancy in the market, as the export inquiry has been less animated. The reported sales, since our last comprise 213,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 48; Amber Western, at $1 37@$1 40; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 36; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 26@$1 28; and a very choice lot, to arrive, at $1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 22; White Kentucky $1 53; and Amber do., at $1 41½ ℘ bushel. Corn is less active and rather heavy. Sales since our last, 120,000 bushels, to arrive, at 62½c.@64c. for shipping Mixed Western; 57c.@62c. for Eastern do.; 48c.@56c. for unsound; 65c.@67c. for Yellow Western and White do., ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 65c.@83c., acording to quality, ℘ bushel; sales 4,700 bushels. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 56c.@59c.; Western, at 56c.@59c.; and State, at 57c.@60c. ℘ bushel. Barley is scarce and quiet to-day; sales, 9,000 bushels State and Canada West, here and to arrive, at $1 18@$1 25 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good demand, at 55c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in lively request for home use and shipment, at steady rates. New crop, 14c.@18c.; last year's, 13c.@17c. ℘ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "Prices are stiffening a little in the country, though sales are not active. Prices range from 11c.@14c., according to quality, and occasionally an extra prime lot commands 15c. Most of the sales are under 14c. We are not aware of any speculative demand at present; there might be, with the present ample supply of money, but for the unsettled state of the country."

HIDES—The sales have been much heavier than the receipts, this week, and as the stock has been reduced, prices have advanced. The business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Since our last issue the market for Dry Hides has ruled active and buoyant, and sales have been large at prices about ½c. ℘ lb. in advance of those paid last week. From the trade the demand has been large, and commensurate transactions have been prevented only by the firmness of holders, many of whom refuse to offer their stocks at current rates. From out-of-town buyers, also, a fair inquiry prevails, while owing to the continuing advance in the rates of exchange and the plethora of paper money, an active speculative demand has arisen. The views of most holders are still ½c.@1c. higher. The ruling price for Buenos Ayres, this week, has been 24½c.@25c. net for currency, but when this is reduced to a specie basis it will be seen that the real price is much below that current at any time, for a year past. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the market has been more active and quite large sales have been effected at a slight advance over last week's rates. The demand continues confined to parcels for home consumption. *Dry Salted Hides*—For this description also a fair demand exists at firm prices. *Upper Leather Stock* continues in active request, but the meagre supply of desirable parcels restricts large transactions. A number of sales have been made from second hands of South American and California Kips at full prices. Weeks receipts have been 33,831 Hides. Sales have been 74,000 Hides, including 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 25c.; 7,800 Dry Rio Grande, 21@22 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 7,800 Dry Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 7,500 Dry California, 21@23 lbs., private terms; 5,750 Dry Bahia, 21 lbs., 18c., cash, as they run; 2,000 Dry Laguayra, 21 lbs.; 3,200 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,250 Dry Salted Pernambuca, 30 lbs., 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Salted Pernambuco, in Philadelphia, to come here, 30 lbs., 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Salted Bahia, 31 lbs.; 1,067 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs.; 800 Dry Savanilla, 27 lbs., private terms; 820 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 20c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Dry Maracaibo, 20 lbs., part 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 236 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 13c.@13½c., cash; 2,350 bales B. A. Kip, 10½ lbs., 23c., cash; 3,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., 12c., 6 months; 2,000 Wet Salted New Orleans, 70 lbs., 9½c., cash; 2,700 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., part 9c., cash; 9,500 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 8½c., cash; 500 bales Rio Grande and B. A. Hide Cuttings, for export. And on speculation—12,000 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c., cash; 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 23½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 422,200 (same time last year 376,100—year before, 175,800,) and 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo."

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: *Hemlock Sole*—We note an active inquiry for all descriptions of middle and overweights, and good damaged leather. Sales for the week have been considerably in excess of the receipts. The demand is a very general one from all sections of the country. *Oak Sole*—Stock light, and demand only moderate. Receipts for the week about equal to sales. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 49,000 sides."

IRON—Has been held much higher, but transactions have been restricted here. Sales in Philadelphia during the week: 5,000 tons Anthracite Pig, mostly at $21@$22, cash, for forage, including 1,200 tons No. 1, at $24, cash, and $25, 4 months, and No. 3 at $23@$24, cash and time. In manufactured Iron there is an active business doing, at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well supplied with orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, owing in part to the extreme firmness of holders. Sales, 1,800 bbls. at $12 50@$12 75 for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is salable and buoyant at 6¾c.@8c. ℘ lb. Lard is pretty actively sought after at rising prices; sales 1,260 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 13c.@17½c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@21½c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in lively demand, at 8c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and fair request. The recent arrivals of Central American have been closed out at 48c., cash, ℘ lb. Goat have been unusually active, and most parcels in store have changed hands at full prices. The prospective receipts from all quarters is very light, and buyers anticipate a scarcity in the article. Sales, 50,000 Curacoa at 30c.@35c., 6 mos.; 2,100 Tampico at 54c., 6 mos.; 22,000 Matamoras, 3,000 Porto Cabello, and 2,000 Maranham on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 2,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@10½c.; Cuba, at 9c.@9¾c., and Porto Rico at 9¾c.@10c.; 146 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9¼c.@11c.; and 430 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@10c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good request at advancing prices. Sales, since our last, 480 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@29c.; 117 cases Seed Leaf at 11½c.@23c., and 45 bales Yara on private terms.

WOOL—Transactions have been rather moderate, during the past week, both in domestic and foreign. The latter has been held much higher, in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, and buyers have been reluctant to operate freely. The week's sales comprise 120,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at previous quotations; 200 bales new clip California at 39c.@45c., and 650 bales foreign on terms not ascertained. Sales have been made in Boston, during the week, of 250,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 57c.@65c. ℘ lb., and 340 bales Cape, Mediterranean and Sandwich Islands, and 360 bales Spanish, in the range of current prices. Sales in Philadelphia included 200,000@300,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at irregular rates, mostly at 65c.@69c. for coarse, including fine at 60c.@62½c. net, cash.

WHISKY—Sales, 950 bbls., at 34½c.@35c., chiefly at 35c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day, shipments of Grain for British ports at [illegible] quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, at [illegible] ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@11¾d. ℘ bushel; Cotton and Corn, 10½d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton [illegible] ¾d. ℘ lb.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@7s. ℘ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Petroleum, 9s. 6d.; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp—Grain at 14d. ℘ bushel; for San Francisco, measurement goods at 35c. ℘ foot; heavy goods, at ¾c. ℘ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A French bark, 366 tons, from New-Bedford to Havre, 90,000 gallons Whale Oil, at 1.67½ ℘ ton; a French brig, 215 tons, same voyage, 60,000 do., 1.68; a ship, 654 tons, to Bremen, 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; a Bremen bark, 420 tons, same port, 3,000 Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; the *Queen Elizabeth*, to a port between Havre and Hamburg, cargo Rye, 14½d.; a ship, 1,000 tons, to Naples, Tobacco, 52s. 6d.; a bark, 450 tons, same port, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 50s., and back from Sicily on private terms; a ship, 663 tons, to Marseilles, Heavy Pipe Staves, $60; Quercitron Bark, $12, and Rum 4c.; a British brig, 200 tons, to Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, £750; a bark, 284 tons, to one or two ports in Sicily and back to New-York or Philadelphia, $4750; a Brazilian brig, 208 tons, 1,800 Flour, if to Rio Grande, $1 75, or if to Rio Janeiro, $1 50 ℘ bbl.; a bark, [illegible] tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, $5,400; one, 249 tons, from Philadelphia to Pernambuco and back to New-York, $5,000; a British brig 2,000 bbls., to Vera Cruz and back, $2,500; a schr., 170 tons, to Trinidad, P. S. and back, $1,800; a British brig, 147 tons, to Laguayra, [illegible]; one, 155 tons, to the Windward, 90c.; a Schr., [illegible] tons, same voyage, $975; one, 131 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a brig, 198 tons, from Philadelphia to South side Cuba and back to Philadelphia or New-York, $2,700; a British brig, 1,200 bbls., to St. Jago and back, $1,500; one, 151 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible], port charges not paid; one, 230 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,800; one, 350 tons, to North side Cuba, $2,500; a bark, 365 tons, to Matanzas, [illegible]; a Br. schr. to Turks Islands, $1,000; a ship, 1,100 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai, one, 800 tons, here, and one, 894 tons, at Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Acapulco, Coal, one, 994 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, a Schr., 149 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
FROM AMERICA.			
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. [illegible]
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

Will sell, at the store No. 652 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock,

The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,
Chromo's, Photographs,
English and French Studies,
Framed Engravings, &c.,

Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.

Catalogues are now ready.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 17,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON,
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER "UNION."

Samples may be seen on Tuesday, and until day of sale, at office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts.:

The entire furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved teakwood parlor furniture, in satin; rich mantel clock, bronzes, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre-tables, satin and lace curtains, black-walnut dining-room and library furniture, black-walnut French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, marble-top centre-tables, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising our usual variety of prime goods of almost every description, and will be offered in large or small lots to suit both city and country trade.

EQUITY SALE.—UNDER DECREE OF THE Supreme Court, in foreclosure, will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Salesroom, on the 14th October, inst., at 12 o'clock M., eight fine lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 204x105. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered, and 4-feet sidewalk laid. For terms, apply to
D. McMAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
ALSO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Of the Latest Patterns, at the Lowest Prices.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER,
Which have uniformly given general satisfaction for the last fifteen years.
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY, BINDING AND PERIODICALS.
GEORGE C. MANN,
(Formerly Mann, Spearns & Beale,)
No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FERRY,
Late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST.—A LITTLE BOY, EIGHT YEARS old, left his home, No. 144 Leonard-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 9. He was dressed in drab pants and check shirt. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his parent, JAMES FARRELL, No. 144 Leonard-st. P. S.—He cannot speak very plain.

FOUND—A SMALL ROLL OF BILLS, WHICH THE owner can have, by calling at No. 116 East Broadway, proving property, and paying expenses.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PRIZE MONEY READY.—PRIZE LISTS FOR the *Hallie Jackson*, schooner *Eugenie*, and Confederate schooner *President*, now being paid. Apply to
SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—London Assurance.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richard III.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Vandenhoff's Readings of "Les Miserables."

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—Mozart's Opera—The Seraglio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Lang's Historical Picture of the Reception of the Old Sixty-Ninth, Irish Regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give elsewhere today such facts relating to the movements of Stuart's cavalry as have reached us by telegraph. On Saturday morning they destroyed a large amount of property at Chambersburgh, including the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company at that place, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles to the eastward. They also seized about five hundred horses, and a large amount of Government clothing—exchanging the latter at once for their own dilapidated garments. At about 10 o'clock in the morning a portion of the force moved in the direction of Gettysburgh, with the intention, as was thought, of destroying a bridge at that place to prevent the approach of troops. They did not go to Gettysburgh, however, but when within three miles of that place turned to recross the South Mountain, striking the Cumberland Valley at Waynesboro, and proceeding toward the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry. They stopped at Monrovia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, tearing up a small portion of the road to prevent the passage of troops. They then proceeded to Urbanna, through which place they passed, encumbered with about a thousand horses, which they had captured during their progress, together with unknown quantities of boots, shoes and other necessary articles. They were soon followed through Urbanna by a large force of our cavalry, and afterwards heavy firing was heard on the line of rebel retreat, in the direction of Point of Rocks, indicating some opposition to the progress of the mauraders. Our latest dispatches, however, lead to the belief that almost the entire force escaped across the Potomac with their booty.

It has been definitely ascertained that the principal motive for the raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania was the desire to make a descent on Frederick from the rear. At that point is an immense quantity of Army Subsistence and Medical Stores. This movement, however, was anticipated by Gen. McClellan, who forwarded to that point a force enough for the protection of the public property. The rebel commander ascertained this fact through his scouts, and in consequence made a detour further to the East to avoid the forces sent to intercept him.

Another reconnoissance has been made in front of Washington to Aldie and Middleburgh, which discovered the enemy encamped within a mile of the latter place, to the number of 10,000—artillery, cavalry and infantry. A movement of the enemy towards Centreville is anticipated.

It appears from Gen. Buell's official account of the Battle of Perryville, which we publish this morning, that the report of a continuation of the battle on Thursday was incorrect. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard in the morning, but the main body of the rebels had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh, and were pursued by the National forces. It is understood that the various divisions of Gen. Buell's army occupied advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded in the fight of Wednesday is estimated at 1,500, while that of the enemy is considered much larger. It was reported in Louisville on Saturday that among their losses were Gens. Cheatham and Polk, killed. Another battle was expected to take place yesterday, and from the disposition of the contending armies, no doubt need be entertained as to the result.

Advices from Nashville, Tenn., indicate that the garrison of that place is in need of succor. The place is said to be completely surrounded by rebel guerrillas, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The National troops there are on half rations and provisions are held at fabulous prices. Forty of our foraging wagons were captured nine miles south of the city last week.

We learn from Corinth, through a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Gen. Grant on the 9th recalled Gen. Rosecrans from the pursuit of Price's army, and that he returned on the 10th, reporting the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. They spiked and abandoned eleven cannon; three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. The victory appears to have been one of the cleanest of the war.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Parkersburgh*. The news is interesting, though not important. A correspondence had taken place between Dr. Mercer and Gen. Butler, on the question of neutrality, the former claiming a right to remain neutral as between the rebel Government and that of the United States, having never taken the oath of allegiance to the one, and not wishing to do so to the other. Gen. Butler replied that he could recognize no such neutrality; that every person must be regarded as either a friend or an enemy. The time for taking the oath of allegiance had been extended to the 4th inst., and the rush to the Provost-Marshal's offices continued unabated—the news of the National victories in Maryland having done much to stir up the before dormant patriotism of the inhabitants. The steamer *Iberville* had been fired upon by guerrillas, while on her passage from Iberville. Forty or fifty shots were fired at her from a battery of four rifled six-pounders, ten of which took effect in different parts of the boat, but without doing material damage.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Oct. 10, says: "The intimate friends of Gen. McClellan in this city say that he has become convinced of the folly of endeavoring to conciliate the Pro-Slavery feeling of certain bitter partisan politicians in our loyal States, and that he has never, since the war commenced, entertained any other sentiment than that of an avowed intention of crushing the rebellion at all hazards, according to the rules of civilized warfare, and those suggested by the statesmen in the civil Government. Prominent Republicans here insist that he heartily indorses the President's policy of emancipation as a most salutary war measure. One of McClellan's most trusted friends, a general staff officer, is known to have drawn up the Emancipation bill for the District of Columbia. Indeed, it cannot be denied that our young chieftain is in favor of using every honorable means in our grasp to crush the hateful rebellion. [illegible] precisely the same opinions as to the propriety of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is his desire that every one should sustain the present Administration, and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 2d, and Londonderry on the 3d inst. Full accounts of the National victories in Maryland had been received in England, and the journals, in commenting upon them, paid high compliments to Gen. McClellan for his vigor and energy in defeating the rebels. The *Times*, however, insists that the cause of the North is not advanced one step by its "unexpected victory." The Paris correspondent of that paper states that a report is current in political circles that the British Government is no longer so entirely averse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as it has heretofore been, and that there is a probability of the question soon becoming the subject of deliberation in Ministerial councils. Eminent men, of almost every European nation, assembled at the Social Science Convention at Brussels, are said to have signed an address to President Lincoln in favor of a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace. The U. S. steam frigate *St. Louis* had left Lisbon, supposed in search of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, or "290," before reported to be destroying American whaling vessels off the Azores. The reports of her depredations are fully confirmed by an arrival in England. It was fully expected in Paris that by the 1st of November the French army would be in possession of the City of Mexico. The latest accounts of Garibaldi's health are said to be satisfactory. Rumors were again current of an amnesty in his case. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, with an advance on American varieties. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for Money.

We give skeletons of the discourses delivered by such Bishops as did not preach on Sabbath previous. It will be seen that matters of the present age in no way occupied the time of the reverend gentlemen on the occasion of their discoursing. Rev. Dr. Cheever spoke at great length upon the Proclamation. Unlike the reasonable radicals represented by Rev. Mr. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Storrs, and others, who hailed the Proclamation gladly, Dr. Cheever sees nothing creditable in the document, and does not hesitate to say that the prayer of the Christian should be for the continuance of the South in rebellion, that the slave may be set free.

The Episcopal General Convention met, as usual, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, at St. John's Chapel, Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, in the Chair, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Creik. A Committee of Three was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the House of Bishops, in reference to the next place of the meeting of the Convention. A report providing for religious service of the Church in Hayti, under the Canons, was adopted. A resolution of Dr. Leeds, advocating a pure translation of the *Book of Common Prayer* into the German tongue, was also adopted. A debate, in which Rev. Dr. Howe, Mr. Ruggles, Prof. Shattuck, Rev. Mr. Mahan and others participated, on the rebellion, concluded simply with an adjournment until Monday next, at 9 A. M. The sudden presence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher excited some remark and interest. Services were performed in many of our churches, yesterday, by distinguished Bishops and other clergymen in the Convention.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday and appointed Inspectors of Registry for the largest portion of the Wards of the City. The Democratic nominations for the other Wards not being ready for the ballot, an adjournment was made till 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Before proceeding to ballot yesterday, a resolution by Mr. Purdy was adopted, requesting the Board of Registry to select clerks of the opposite party of their respective political majorities, in order to equalize the partisan representation in each Board.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 27th ult., says that Col. A. McKinstry has taken charge of that post and the rebel forces between Hiawassi and Bridgeport. He has a corps of officers from Alabama.

Regarding Gen. McClellan's flying visit to Philadelphia, the *Ledger* says: "Major-Gen. McClellan arrived in this city on Thursday night, in company with his father-in-law, Gen. Marcy, having, it is said, come here on urgent private business. He met Mrs. McClellan in this city, she having come on to see him, bringing her infant daughter with her. The General left for his headquarters, on the Potomac, yesterday morning. At the dépôt, Broad and Washington streets, he was recognized, and in a few minutes a crowd had gathered, anxious to see him. When he had taken his seat in the car, cheer after cheer was given. Upon leaving his brother's house, a short time previously, he was noticed by the workmen of a neighboring establishment and heartily cheered. The General was plainly dressed, and the only thing to mark him as a military man was his cap."

"Hundreds of army wagons," says the Hagerstown *Herald*, "are daily arriving at and departing from Hagerstown, being engaged in hauling supplies from the dépôt of the Franklin Railroad to the Army of the Potomac. Long trains of burden cars are constantly arriving and discharging immense quantities of freight, which is immediately loaded upon the wagons and conveyed to its destination, presenting a scene of business activity, bustle and noise which has never before been witnessed in this town. At a low estimate, six or eight hundred wagons are continually on the move, passing and repassing each other in our streets, and lining the turnpike leading to and from the various camps in long and almost interminable rows. An army of the magnitude of Gen. McClellan's requires an immense amount of supplies of every description for its subsistence, and these are chiefly transported over the Franklin Railroad."

The 12-inch rifled guns, and the 15-inch smooth bore, which the Government some time since contracted for, are required to stand a proof as follows: The first gun of each kind, of one thousand rounds, with a charge of powder of one-fourth the weight of the shot for 15-inch, and one-fifth for the 12-inch. As the shot for the 15-inch guns are not to be less than 450 pounds, the amount of powder required to test these will be about 112 pounds at each discharge. If the guns stand the required proof, the Government will pay the expenses attending it.

Very little information can be obtained in reference to the iron-clad steamer to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. An order was made some months ago, which forbids persons employed in the Navy-yards from giving information in regard to the operations there, and this is so strictly complied with, that even the dimensions of a ship to be built must be ascertained from outsiders. The iron-clad, it is rumored, is to be put upon the railway connected with the stone basin, both of the ship-houses now being occupied. It is said that she is to be larger than the frigate *Ironsides* by 25 or 30 feet, and about the same breadth of beam. Her frame is to be more substantial than that vessel's, and she is to be plated with iron five inches in thickness. She is to have two revolving turrets, and is to be armed with the heaviest ordnance now made, 15-inch guns.

Gen. Dumont has been nominated to represent the Indianapolis Congressional District. In his letter of acceptance he says: "At the head of my column in pursuit of the enemy, I can devote but a moment to reply; under the circumstances, a lengthy reply will not be expected, and few and short are the words of a grateful heart. I am not insensible of the honor conferred; but as deep as my emotions of gratitude are, I have only time to say that words can hardly express my attachment to the Union and its preservation; that in times like these it is my belief that party ought to be merged in an undying love of country. Believing that those by whom I was nominated cherish similar sentiments, and that they are the sentiments of all true patriots, no matter to what party they belong; that the good and the true everywhere hold the preservation of this blessed Union as paramount to all mere party considerations, I cannot doubt that the nomination thus made will be ratified by the people at the ballot-box."

Hon. Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is visiting his home in Indianapolis, the first time he has been there since February, 1861. He proposes to address his townsmen on the questions of the day.

The Stock Market on Saturday turned upward again in prices after the reaction of the day before. The demand at the close of the day was firm and advancing. Gold, 128⅜; Exchange, 142⅛.

Flour was in lively request, on Saturday, and prices were again higher. Wheat was more [illegible] active, as were also Provisions, Groceries, Tallow, Hides, and Metals. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was firmer. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Great Issue in New-York.

This political canvass is the most momentous the State has ever known. Why? Because the war is the most critical period of our nation's history, and the present is the most critical period of the war. The policy which we now establish is to determine *how* the war is to end, and *what* shall be the peace that is to follow it. As New-York, and the other loyal States, now decide, so shall the future of the Republic be—whether of strength or of weakness, of security or of peril, of confidence or of fear, of glory or of shame.

The distinction between the two parties is broad and clear. The one holds that the rebellion is without excuse; that it is an unmitigated crime, utterly malignant and utterly accursed; that there is no such thing as giving way to it, or making terms with it; that the one supreme necessity is to crush it speedily, absolutely, and forever. The other holds that the rebellion has excuse; that it is not without its redeeming features; that it may be, and ought to be, conciliated; that overtures, whether to it or from it, are at all times to be desired; and that if the war against it must be continued—which is an open question—it should be waged not on the laws of war as usually understood, but with regard to the interests of the rebels. The one meets the rebellion squarely, "foot and point and eye opposed," knowing that it must either destroy or be destroyed, and prepared by every obligation which binds man to country, humanity and God, to fight to the last extremity. The other meets the Rebellion only indirectly at best—so indirectly that it is hard to say whether it stands most in the loyal or in the rebel lines, or where, if compelled to strike, its hardest blows would fall.

When we say that there is this clear distinction between the parties, we, of course, don't mean that all the members of each party are of one mind. Notoriously they are not. A party never existed of which this could be claimed. No two minds are precisely alike, and the fact of their acting in the same party don't make them alike. Whatever be the party pressure, each individual retains his own bent. The party which supports the Administration is now made up of men whose views touching Slavery-abolition, for instance, have widely differed. Much of that difference, doubtless, so far as mere theory goes, still remains—some believing that general and sudden emancipation will be a misfortune to the country and to both races; while others are equally confident that it will prove a signal benefit to all. So, too, there are men in the opposite party who mean to be thoroughly loyal, while there are others who are, to all intents and purposes as arrant traitors as can be found south of Mason and Dixon's. What then makes the difference between the two parties? We answer, the dominant spirit, *the ruling policy*. The one party, however much they may differ speculatively on minor points, are agreed upon the cardinal necessity of prosecuting the war uncompromisingly and unremittingly until the rebellion is quelled, and are ready to use all means that can conduce to that end, the Emancipation Proclamation included. The other party, though comprising well-wishers to the Government as well as its deadly haters, care chiefly for peace, and would strike hands with the rebels on almost any terms, at whatever expense to the vital concerns of the nation.

These latter people are mainly the rump of the old Democratic party, and presume to carry its name. The rebellion revolutionized that party in the North to a considerable extent, but not altogether. Human habits are too tenacious. It is a historical fact that the Democratic party, for years previous to the rebellion, was ruled by Southern ideas and a Pro-Slavery spirit; that, while it was yet in power, the rebellion secured a solid foothold without resistance; that even for months after the cannon opened, it freely acted with such traitors as Breckinridge and Burnett in the National councils. It is perfectly in accord with human nature that the old affinities, which were so powerful in days gone by, should still largely operate. Though it is true that one portion of the Democratic party North have turned squarely against their old associates, and now hate them with an intensity proportioned to the confidence which was betrayed, it is no less true that another portion have not had the personal or the public spirit to assert themselves in any such way, and have continued, by a sort of servile instinct, to protect the interests and further the ends of the men whom they once acknowledged as masters.

We see the effects in the peace propositions which, within the last year, have been submitted to Congress; in the votes against taxes to support the war; in the attempts to embarrass the Administration with secondary questions; in the discouragement of enlistments; in the opposition to the deliverance of the National Capital from Slavery, its greatest bane and reproach; in the endeavor to shield the rebels from the penalties due to their crime; and now in the antagonism to the Proclamation which the President has issued as a necessary war measure, to take effect only in case the rebels deliberately invite it by persistence in their parricidal wickedness. Doubtless some parts of this old Democratic rump retain less of this Southern affinity than other parts. But, in some degree, it pervades the whole concern, and gives character to its action. As, according to Goethe, "it is the spirit which makes the man," so it is the *spirit* which makes the party. And the spirit which animates and regulates the so-called Democratic party of this day, is the spirit of compliance and submission, instead of the spirit of unyielding resistance which controls its opponents. Horatio Seymour, who has never, so far as is known, contributed a cent from his wealth to the support of the war; who opposed it in open speech, so long as he had the courage, and has since devoted himself to bringing the Administration which conducts it, into disrepute, is the fit representative of the one party; as James S. Wadsworth, who [illegible] fortune and life to the cause of the Government, and has been in military service from the beginning, is the fit representative of the other.

Such is the issue. It is not simply a question of points; it is a difference of sides. Shall the freemen of New-York take the part of loyalty or of virtual treason? Is the coming election to encourage the one or the other? Gloss it as men may, it all comes to that. There is not a sagacious rebel from Virginia to Texas who would not take heart from the success of Horatio Seymour, and fight with renewed hope that the North would yet acquiesce in the independence of the so-called Confederacy. In no shape, short of an actual reinforcement of bayonets, could aid and comfort be so effectually rendered to the enemy. This thing must not be. The Empire State must seize the occasion to proclaim again, in a voice of thunder, that there cannot be and shall not be any end to this war but in rebel submission to constitutional authority.

The Combat and Manœuverings of the Kentucky Armies.

The contest now going on between Buell and Bragg in Kentucky may decide the fate of the rebellion. Bragg commands forces that number little if any short of 70,000, including his own immediate army and various co-operating bodies. Buell has undoubtedly 90,000 men in Kentucky—and perhaps 80,000 in the field. The armies of the Upper Potomac do not greatly, if at all, exceed these Kentucky armies in numbers. We are justified, or we should rather say we do only our duty, in presenting the fullest and clearest view we can of the position, the battles, and the marches of the Kentucky armies.

We are in possession of very few particulars of the battle fought at Perryville, Ky., last Wednesday, between the forces of Gens. Buell and Bragg; Gen. Buell's official dispatch gives only the general result—that the rebels were repulsed at all points, and during the night retired in the direction of Harrodsburgh. Harrodsburgh is directly north of Perryville, and distant ten miles. Bragg's army therefore is found retreating *northward*, which is not the way to escape out of Kentucky. This significant fact implies that Bragg has been outgeneraled, and that his proposed line of exit from the State has been cut off by Gen. Buell; for after a fight he is actually driven further in toward the interior.

Bragg had perhaps a hope of advantage in moving northward from the battle-field. In our speculations hitherto on the programme of the rebel chief we have supposed that Bragg moved from Bardstown toward Harrodsburgh and Danville in order to enable Kirby Smith's forces at Frankfort and Lexington, and scattered all through Northern Kentucky, to join him near the centre of the State. This would be a natural and easily accomplished movement. It seems that Kirby Smith had not joined Bragg, when Buell's advance divisions came up with the latter, and forced the fight at Perryville. Bragg's retreat northward might have been, and very probably was made in order to meet the expected forces under Kirby Smith.

The dispatches from Kentucky, of the latest date, assure us that Buell has occupied "advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy." If we have interpreted the movements of Gen. Buell correctly, this is literally true, and Bragg's rebel army can neither move east, south or west. Eastwardly its way is blocked at Danville, southwardly at Perryville, westwardly at Bardstown. And all this results from the vigorous and successful attack on Bragg at Perryville, where the strength of the Union forces was thrown on the south of him, in making the attack, so as certainly to push him northwardly, and enable Buell to seize Danville, and cut off communication with Lexington and Camp Dick Robinson.

But if this is the explanation, it will prove to have been a fatal blunder on Bragg's part; for by withdrawing to Harrodsburgh, ten miles *north*, he left the road open from Perryville to Danville, ten miles east—a splendid turnpike road—and enabled Buell to move right on and occupy that important town, which practically *surrounds and isolates Bragg's army*. The occupation of Danville not only intercepts Bragg's march toward Cumberland Gap, but cuts off the rebel forces that might have been approaching from the direction of Lexington; for the only road that leads to Harrodsburgh from Lexington, possessing the advantages of a bridge over the Kentucky River, is the turnpike road from Lexington to Danville. Camp Dick Robinson, recently made a well-supplied dépôt by the rebels, is on this turnpike road, between Lexington and Danville, (only seven miles from the latter,) so that the occupation of Danville not only cuts off Bragg's expected reinforcements from the direction of Lexington, but deprives him of valuable stores of provision and ammunition besides.

The fact that Buell did not follow Bragg immediately to Harrodsburgh after the fight, and attack him there, next day, will be explained on this view of the case, for if Bragg had been followed and beaten at Harrodsburgh, he could again have retreated, and *this time to Danville*, and then he could not have been kept out of his stronghold, Camp Dick Robinson, which has an easy line of retreat to the mountains. Buell could not have spent two or three days better, after driving Bragg to Harrodsburgh, than in occupying Danville and giving all the corps of his powerful and splendid army time to come up, and range themselves in the admirable semi-circle they now seem to form on the east, south, and west of Bragg.

But what of Kirby Smith all this time? We think this worthy has disappointed the rebel hopes, and will be made the scape-goat of their defeat in Kentucky. From the best information we have we infer that Kirby Smith was to withdraw the forces from Frankfort to Lexington, and, gathering in the mass of his troops in Northern Kentucky to the same point, was to move South over the turnpike road (*viâ* Dick Robinson Camp) to Danville. A dispatch from Louisville, of Friday night, mentions Kirby Smith in the following way: "Gen. Kirby Smith's detachment separated from the other rebel detachments on Dick River." Now this Dick or Dix River is a stream almost as impassable as the Kentucky River, into which it flows on the south. It runs between Danville and Camp Dick Robinson, two miles from the latter, five from the former. Isn't it likely that Kirby Smith, in his march from Lexington toward Danville, reached Camp Dick Robinson and Dix River two miles beyond, to find that Buell's forces had occupied Danville and had pushed on out to the bridge over Dix River, and destroyed it? That was the deadly, dangerous blow to the rebels, and it was probably struck. Foiled here, and finding the Union army in force at Danville, east of Bragg, cutting off utterly his intended retreat toward Cumberland Gap, Kirby Smith would probably wheel about, retrace his steps quickly toward Lexington and Frankfort, and try to reach and succor Bragg, by the direct roads from those towns to Harrodsburgh, albeit such a change of advance would involve the necessity of *ferrying* over the Kentucky River. If this retrograde movement was made by Kirby Smith, it will explain the dispatch from Louisville of Saturday night, which says that "all is quiet, although the position of Kirby Smith causes some uneasiness." The reappearance of Kirby Smith near Frankfort, which would be nearer to Louisville by thirty miles than the bulk of Buell's army, would probably cause some "uneasiness at Louisville," but it ought not. For Buell would, in that case, have the enemy divided, and could crush the two parts quickly in detail. After Bragg's defeat, what would Kirby Smith's position or chance be worth—near Frankfort, near Louisville, or anywhere?

If, however, notwithstanding the apparent defeat by Buell, of the junction of Bragg's and Smith's forces, the latter shall reach Harrodsburgh, and reinforce Bragg, the supremely important fact will remain, as all present information indicates, that the rebel forces are practically surrounded by an overpowering Union army, admirably ordered, and eager for the glory that shall crown the annihilation of Bragg's army of invasion. Let us hope that now, at last, we shall realize the oft-cherished hope of "bagging" a great, live, fighting rebel army.

Stuart's Raid Into Pennsylvania.—A dashing raid always excites applause, but it does not always prove the safest and most useful essay in war. The Virginia Stuart made a dash around Gen. McClellan's army, between the Chickahominy and the White House. He also made an incursion into Gen. Pope's lines, and secured the portfolio and other appurtenances of the General's headquarters. In these cases the enterprise of the cavalry scout was successful, for the points invaded were left uncovered, because neither McClellan nor Pope thought so desperate a hazard would be made.

Emboldened by his former immunity, Stuart has a third time ventured within the Union lines with his reckless riders, the full account of which is in our dispatches this morning. No General can foresee and guard against the mad-cap freaks of such warriors, who risk freely their lives for the sake of delivering a bravado. But yet the rules of prudent war, which these raids violate, will in the end vindicate themselves, and the foolhardy band will invariably make *one essay too many*, and pay the penalty with their lives. This may be the case with Stuart's band now.

Gen. McClellan is said to have telegraphed to Washington, Saturday night, that not one of these invaders of Pennsylvania should return into Virginia, and our own correspondent this morning conveys the hopeful assurance that this may prove to be the case. We earnestly trust for the realization of at least one of the thousand telegraphic promises of "bagging" large or small bodies of rebels whom we have "completely surrounded."

The Late Victory of Rosecrans.—Our late victory near Corinth, Mississippi, under Gen. Rosecrans, appears to have been the most decisive, although not the greatest battle of the war. The enemy, indeed, seems to have suffered a complete rout. Gen. Rosecrans, whose modest and soldierly dispatches have from time to time excited general admiration, reports that Price and Van Dorn's army is dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. He had captured two thousand prisoners, including a hundred officers, and quantities of artillery, small arms, and ammunition. He desired to follow up the rebels to their utter destruction, and thus finish up work in that section, but Gen. Grant strangely recalled him from pursuit, on the 9th inst.

Rosecrans has proved himself one of our most accomplished officers. He always does his work well, without bombast or pretense; but the present triumph is his greatest achievement. Gen. Price has not figured before in a field engagement, that we remember, since the battle of Pea Ridge—having arrived with his army to the support of Beauregard at Shiloh just after the battle was over. He has never before been so decisively beaten as now. In the early days of the rebellion, he figured as a sort of Stonewall Jackson of the West, for rapid movements, daring operations, and unconquerability. But, alas! he was driven from Missouri; the "State Guard" he had gathered disbanded; he has been maltreated by the rebel authorities; and now his army, which a fortnight ago threatened such great things, is defeated and routed. Poor old Price!

Relief for the Sufferers by the Sioux Massacres.—The recent massacres of white settlers in Southern Minnesota by the Sioux savages, have resulted in great distress and want among the survivors in that region. Many of those who escaped the tomahawk of the red men had their houses burnt down, their crops destroyed, and lost everything they had. Fathers were slain, and their families are now, at the beginning of Winter, thrown upon charity. Hundreds of people in the vicinity of the massacres, fled to St. Peter and other towns, and are now dependent upon their fellow-citizens. Many women and children, left without means of support, and who have lost those who had always earned them a livelihood, will have to be helped to food and shelter during the Winter.

It is proposed, as will be seen by a paragraph in our local column, to hold a meeting in this City this afternoon to devise means for the relief of the helpless survivors of the massacres, and a gentleman from the vicinity will state the facts concerning their condition. We hope that this call for help to our far Western countrymen will meet with as generous a response as the metropolis has always given to every appeal for aid from every quarter of the world.

Victor Hugo on the Press.—The experience of Victor Hugo justifies a new beatitude: "Blessed are the miserable, for they shall bring a man to a banquet." The tendency of our modern civilization to "resume" all its triumphs, as the French have it, in a dinner-party, is very remarkable. It is a tradition of the old *régime*, perhaps, as well as a tendency of the new, but it exists, and has become a part of history. At Versailles and St. James in the olden day, to see the King eat his dinner, was a high and holy thing. In Paris, in London, in New-York, to-day, to see the latest hero of the hour perform the same necessary exercise, is a joy and a privilege coveted of all men.

The exiled poet of Notre Dame puts the sum of his life's observations and emotions into a romance, which may be properly enough called a drama in five volumes. He paints in this stupendous work all that is darkest and saddest in our cotemporary life moves the reading world to righteous anger and to fruitful tears—and is thereupon straightway invited by his publishers to a grand dinner in Brussels. All the restless and revolutionary intellect of France comes to the table, and the clatter of knives and forks takes upon itself an ominous ring of heavier metal prognosticating woe to dynasties and powers. The associations and suggestions of the scene are at once grotesque and imposing, and it will have its place among the notable events of this most eventful year.

The sum and impulse of the occasion were admirably put in a final oratorical outburst upon the Press, from the distinguished author, in honor of whom and of his unhappy clients, the poor of all lands, this rich festival was held. The protest of the pen against the sceptre and the sword has rarely flamed up into nobler fire than in this speech, and we do our readers a service by laying before them to-day its most striking passages. It will do none of us any harm to ponder these new and fresh assertions of truths too glorious and too potent not to provoke perpetual contradiction, and suffer the ever-renewed assaults of skepticism, vanity, despair and passion.

Nashville again in Danger.—The Louisville papers favor us with the information that "Nashville is completely surrounded by the rebels." This is undoubtedly true, and it has been thus surrounded since the day when secession became an accomplished fact in Tennessee. But if it be meant that Nashville is in a state of siege and likely to be captured by an organized rebel army now before it, we beg leave to dissent. The truth is, no doubt, that nine-tenths of all the people in the country surrounding Nashville are hostile to the Government. It is hard to find a Unionist outside of the city corporation. The withdrawal of Buell's army from Middle Tennessee has emboldened the rebels. They are told by telegraph from Richmond that Lee is in Baltimore, and Bragg in Louisville. They throw away all fear, therefore, and come up to the very gates of Nashville, pursuing forage trains and shooting Union soldiers. Nashville is besieged in one sense by a hostile country population, and its communications in every direction interrupted by active and desperate guerrillas.

But the city is well fortified, and garrisoned by Gen. Negley's Division of Buell's Army. The purpose is to hold it, and it will be held. It is not at all likely that these National troops, so recently placed in Nashville to occupy it, are already living on "half rations," as the Louisville telegram avers. The siege, such as it is, will be raised as soon as the guerrillas get the latest news from Kentucky.

A Point Gained—Our Equality with the Rebels Admitted.—By our latest advices from England, we learn that the London Press had got the details of the news of the rebel defeat and retreat from Maryland. They discuss the movements, as will be seen by the telegraphic abstracts given this morning, with varied intelligence and spirit. The fact of a substantial Union victory seems to be admitted on nearly all hands. The *Times*, of course, does not directly admit it, though it incidentally allows us a victory; but, as it cannot possibly claim a Confederate triumph at Antietam, it states the battle and its result in this oddly indefinite way: "The Confederate army measured its strength with the army under Gen. McClellan, *and the former did not succeed in beating the latter*." A great point, however, is made in our favor by the same journal when it admits that the contending armies have now, by this battle, been brought to an *equality*. We have been so long spoken of as hopelessly inferior to the rebels, and their continual and inevitable success in every engagement and movement has been so much harped upon, that it is comfortable to learn that it is now admitted that Antietam has brought us up at least to an equality with them. We have no doubt that, when Gen. McClellan shall make another movement as bold and rapid as the London Press admit his movement against Lee was, our army will demonstrate, to British satisfaction, that it is not only equal, but superior, to the rebels.

Great Anti-Administration Meeting.

To-night at Cooper Institute there will be a grand mass meeting. It is called for several purposes. The ostensible ones are the ratification of the Democratic nominations, the rebuke of the Administration, and the glorification of sundry and divers aspiring politicians who hope to ride into place upon the current of popular uproar and disquiet. The Hon. Horatio Seymour will, it is said, positively address the meeting, as will also the Hon. Fernando Wood. Minor lights are advertised by the score.

The anti-Administration presses are doing all in their little power to instigate an interference with the gathering, and hint mysteriously about organized disturbance. This is all nonsense, and we have every reason to believe that the only excitement will be that manifest in the fine frenzy of the speakers and the hi-hi's of the *claquers* when the up-stringing of good men and the downfall of the present Administration are gleefully prophecied.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The City Completely Surrounded by Marauding Rebels—The National Troops on Half Rations.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Nashville is completely surrounded by rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The Nationals there are on half rations. Provisions are at fabulous prices.

The rebels captured forty National foraging wagons nine miles South of Nashville last week.

Col. BENNETT, a noted guerrilla chief, was routed on the 1st inst., half way between Gallatin and Nashville, and is said to have been mortally wounded.

A Simple Expedient.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many a poor soldier dies and is buried unrecognized and unrecorded, on the battle-field. Many a wounded one is sought for in vain—the hospital, the field explored unsuccessfully in the hope of discovering him. One of the Surgeons employed after the recent slaughter at Antietam, stated that he had assisted in interring three persons there, whose dress indicated that they were *officers of rank*, but of whose names not a trace could be obtained! Would not the following very simple precaution serve to avert a fate so much to be deplored for the individual, so harrassing to surviving friends?

Let every soldier wear on the upper arm, a band of common elastic—say an inch and a half wide—on which is sewed a tape bearing his name and place of residence, written in indelible ink.

A name on the clothing is insufficient, as the wounded are liable to be stripped, whereas the mark suggested, being disconnected from the wearing apparel, [illegible] permanent.

BERKSHIRE.

Gen. Cass and the Proclamation.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A [illegible] letter from Col. F. A. EASTMAN, of [illegible] city, dated Detroit, Oct. 3d, to one of the editors of this paper, contains gratifying information. He called upon the Hon. LEWIS CASS, to pay that venerable statesman his respects, and what transpired we give in Mr. EASTMAN's own language.

"I told Gen. CASS that I had always admired and supported him as a Democrat, but that perhaps he would not regard me as a Democrat now, as I had pledged my support to the present officers of the Government, and to all the war measures." He replied, "You are right. The Government is right. You young men must sustain it." Invited thus to continue the conversation, I said: "But I approve of the emancipation proclamation, and all." The old patriot responded promptly, "So do I." After a few minutes spent in conversation upon general topics,—he came back to the proclamation again. He observed that whether or not the President had the constitutional right to declare the slaves free, the President's friends did not strengthen the measure by claiming it to be constitutional. "I do not deny," he said, "that there is [illegible] in the Constitution to justify the act; but the circumstances of the country clearly justify it. He did not fear its effect in the South, he only hoped it would prove effectual. He could not understand how any [illegible] Democrat could have any sympathy with the [illegible], and he hoped that if there are any persons in [illegible] who would ever consent to a separation, [illegible] be permitted to have any position or

[illegible] Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Invalid Soldiers Returning from the War, prostrated by disease or exposure, will find LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS of inestimable value to their shattered constitutions. THEIR SURPRISING EFFICACY IN CASES OF FEVER AND AGUE, and its consequences, have been admitted as unparalleled. Price one dollar per box of forty pills.

GEO. BULPIN.
GENERAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES,
No. 512 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money Well Expended.—Ladies, buy your gaiters at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He is selling his Balmorals—very neat and nice-looking, and very comfortable gaiters—at the low price of twenty shillings, and all other articles in his extensive stock equally cheap. Money expended at CANTRELL'S is certain to procure its full value, and is therefore well and judiciously expended.

The two great Political Factions of New-York, the Seymour and Wadsworth's, HAVE BOTH UNITED in wearing WHITE'S superb Fall Campaign Hat. Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CATLIN—HUNT.—In Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Manser, JULIUS CATLIN, Jr., of New-York, to FRANCES H., daughter of Seth B. Hunt, Esq., of Maple Grove, Bennington, Vt.

ELLIS—WATERBURY.—At St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, on Saturday, Oct. 11, JOHN STONEACRE ELLIS to JULIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of Lawrence Waterbury.

DIED.

BULLOCK.—At Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of congestion of the bowels, RALPH EDWARD BULLOCK, of Macclesfield, Eng.

CHEESEMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COURSEN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday last, FLORENCE LESLIE, eldest daughter of Oliver and Virginia Coursen, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

FOX.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, LUCY ANN, infant daughter of Austin E. and Martha W. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock., from the residence of Mr. J. K. Moore, No. 416 Cherry-st.

FULLER.—At Kent Plains, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of diptheria, LINUS WILLIAM, aged 6 years, 3 months and 13 days. Also, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, WILHELMINA FREDERICA A. A. LOUISA, aged 3 years, 4 months and 19 days, children of Linus F. and Catharine S. Fuller.

GOEDECKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 10, ELISE CAROLINE, wife of G. Alvin Goedecke, and daughter of the late J. Heydecker, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Friday, 10th inst., HORACE R. HUDSON, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, this day, (13th inst.,) at 3 P. M.

KASMIRE.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, 12th inst., HENRY H. KASMIRE, aged 32 years, 3 months and 27 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Franklin, Charles P., (U. S. Army,) Andrew J. and George E., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Hester-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, ANNE MURPHY, beloved wife of Edward Murphy, native of Cloghan, Kings County, Ireland.

The friends of the family and of her father, Timothy Egan, and her brothers, Kieran and John Egan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 203 Greene-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PRICE.—At Lamington, N. J., on Saturday, 11th inst., WILLIAM FLOYD, youngest son of Ellis L. and Julia C. Price, aged 2 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomson Price, No. 57 9th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock.

REEVES.—In this City, on Saturday, the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, SUSAN ESTELLE, aged 2 years and 13 days, only child of Wm. T. and Julia A. Reeves.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, A. C. Vallotton, No. 7 Willet-st.

ROE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, 1662, of jaundice, GEORGE SCOTT ROE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,365 Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

RUNYAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 11, HENRY B., only son of Henry and Fanny Runyan, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place in Greenwich, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIMPSON.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 10, JAMES R. SIMPSON, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father-in-law, William B. Taylor, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 63 West 13th-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SNIFFEN.—On Sunday, 12th inst., in Brooklyn, ELIZABETH AMELIA, eldest daughter of Samuel L. and S. Maria Sniffen, aged 9 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in the afternoon and morning papers.

TERRELL.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Saturday morning, JEREMIAH TERRELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Boat from New-York leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11:20 A. M.

WIENERS.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 10, after a long and painful illness, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved daughter of Sarah Ann and the late Francis Wieners, likewise neice of the late Washington M. Smith.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 East 23d-st.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 483.—Oct. 11, 1862.
67, 52, 50, 38, 55, 74, 63, 65, 21, 11, 73, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 484.—Oct. 11, 1862.
74, 33, 25, 64, 39, 2, 20, 13, 61, 78, 21, 53, 24, 70.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 431.—Oct. 11, 1861.
38, 63, 54, 4, 29, 15, 22, 66, 70, 53, 17, 24.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 353.—Oct. 11, 1862.
30, 36, 20, 42, 70, 57, 11, 17, 43, 78, 41, 61, 2, 74.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. A premium paid on prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
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ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the
UNITED STATES.

TRAVELING SHIRTS
FOR
ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS
AND
CIVILIANS,
in large quantities and fine variety,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also,
All the novelties in the line of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS on hand, by
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY & GRAND-ST.
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NEW CHINA AND GLASS STORE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!

French China Dinner Sets, 158 pieces....$27
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets......$34 and upward.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces......$5 50 and upward.
White French Tea Sets, 44 pieces......$4 62 and upward.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces....$3
Fine English Dinner Sets, 150 pieces....$19

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at

J. & T. DONALDSON'S,
No. 5 LE ROY-PLACE,
Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
All our Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Fancy Goods marked down very low, in plain figures.
JOHN HYSLOP,
late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Will be happy to have his former patrons call.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., in the Chapel of the New-York University. Called to order at 8 o'clock precisely. All are invited to attend.
F. F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

NOTICE.

TO THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE:

It is earnestly requested that the Union Central Committees of the different Counties will organize and arrange for Mass Meetings in their most important localities. When they are not provided with speakers, the same will be supplied by the Union State Central Committee.

Those wishing speakers to address such meetings, will address the undersigned at the earliest day practicable, naming the time and place, when and where the meetings will be held, and such suggestions as may occur to them as to the speakers they desire.

H. R. LOW, Chairman,
Astor House, New-York.
BEN. FIELD, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE,
ORISON BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Having observed with much satisfaction your gratuitous, honest and intelligent services as an Alderman of our City, Supervisor of our County, and as an efficient auxiliary of the Union Defence Committee, we feel desirous that the country at large should have the benefit of such services, and ask that you will allow us to use your name as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District at the coming election.

We are well aware of your earnest, true attachment to the whole Union, and we believe that the people of this country will find in you, if elected, a determined, intelligent supporter of the Government.

We are truly yours,

GEO. W. BLUNT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
IVERSON W. KNAPP,	EDMUND REMACK,
J. M. ROBERTSON,	GEORGE F. SHERMAN,
HERMAN G. CARTER,	GEORGE W. PINE,
STEPHEN A. PIERCE,	H. A. SPAULDING,
C. B. GREENOUGH,	WM. H. VAN KLEECK,
J. C. CARY,	SAMUEL LEEDS,
DANIEL H. LEEDS,	WILLIAM J. COLES,
C. W. GARDNER,	OSMON O'BRIEN,
	And 150 others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862.

To Messrs. GEO. W. BLUNT, JOHN T. DENNY, and others, Committee of the People's Union Party:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your flattering letter of the 11th inst., in regard to the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, and have the honor to reply that, under ordinary circumstances, my aspirations have never been in the direction of public office, although the public have at various times manifested their confidence by electing me to positions, in which I have endeavored to do my duty; but when the nation's life is trembling in the balance, and it behooves all loyal men to do their utmost by word and deed to sustain the best Government on earth. I feel bound, when called upon by my fellow-citizens, to shrink from no responsibility, and to shirk no task which they may impose. I therefore accept the nomination so kindly tendered, irrespective of party, and if elected pledge myself to an earnest, hearty, and unequivocal support of all measures calculated to strengthen the hands of our Executive in suppressing this unholy and disgraceful rebellion, and to an active participation in every honest measure to relieve our beloved country from the embarrassment which now surrounds her.

Very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ORISON BLUNT.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—A Mass Meeting of the above Club will be held at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st. (Republican and Union Committee Rooms,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14 at 7½ o'clock. We cordially invite all who love their country to participate with us to sustain the man who has given himself and three sons to defend his country, and who sent ship-loads of provisions to our noble soldiers, and, in his noble generosity, a ship-load of corn to the starving people of Ireland. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: The Hon. E. D. SMITH, the Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., the Hon. CHAS. A. PEABODY, and ROBERT W. LOWBER, War Democrat. JEREMIAH LOTHROP, Chairman of Committee.

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
HENRY BERRY, AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, } Vice-Presidents.
EDW'D B. COOPER, E. F. HALL, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 13, at Wright's Hotel, corner Broadway and 8th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, President.
HERMAN G. CARTER, JAS. S. HUYLER, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB—will meet at No. 435 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; all Union citizens are invited to attend; eminent speakers will address the meeting.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, President.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

WAR MEETING.

A Meeting to aid in filling up Company E, Ironsides Regiment, Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain, will be held in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Rev. Dr. WESTON, Capt. KEMPSEY, Col. MARK HOYT, and others.

The friends of this cause are earnestly invited to be present.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS No. 811 BROADWAY.
MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding.

This is just the regiment to which a patriotic citizen, whether drafted or not, should make up his mind to belong, for one campaign in his Country's service, and where he can rely upon good treatment and association.

IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY, $25.

The usual City allowance to families will be secured.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
FOR NINE MONTHS.
Company A, Headquarters 481 3d-av.

To all who join Company A this week the following bounties will be paid: Regimental Bounty, $25; Company do., $10; to those who join from Yorkville, $20 extra; and from the War Committee of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to all who join through them, $20.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT,

COMPANY B, at No. 310 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good companions and pleasant associations.

Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD ABBOTT, EDWARD KILPATRICK, } Lieutenants.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CONVINCED OF the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq.,
Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

$1,000 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, Co. E, Rev. M. C. Kempsey, Captain. $1,000 will be paid to ten recruits from Brooklyn; $250 will be paid to five recruits from New-York City. This is the best bounty offered, and only this number of men required to fill the company. Apply to-day, at 820 Broadway.

$40 BOUNTY WILL BE PAID TO ALL WHO enlist to-day in Capt. D. D. Terry's company of the "Ironsides," organizing for nine months. Headquarters at No. 310 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS
THE SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
IS NOW READY.
It contains nearly 100 Railway Maps.
It contains "Time and Distance Indicator."
It contains "Railways and their Progress."
It contains Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
It contains Time Tables to date, &c., &c.
For sale everywhere. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

U. S.
TAX BILL,
EIGHTH 8VO EDITION,
From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

CARD PICTURES
FROM LIFE,
FOR ALBUMS,
IN ALL THE STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
INCLUDING THE VIGNETTE,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
DUPLICATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
PICTURES MADE IN ALL WEATHERS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT-LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from one hundred to two hundred dollars each; some as low as seventy-five dollars each; warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 169 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESS'T DIST.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Powelson.	378 6th-av.	1st Dist.	18th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Bleecker.	163 5th-av.	2d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Oliver G. Hillard.	56 East 20th-st.	3d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
John M. Robison.	57 East 25th-st.	4th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d avs.
R. S. Tait.	3d-av., cor. 24th-st., Compton House.	5th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
Nath'l Pierce.	316 3d-av.	6th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
W. Clinton Enos.	324 1st-av.	7th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Avenue A and 1st av.
Jacob B. Bacon.	280 East 18th-st.	8th Dist.		Between 14th-st., to river, Avenues A, B and C.
John Fettretch.	604 2d-av.	9th Dist.	21st ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas W. Gibson.	123 East 31st-st.	10th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
George O. Bartlett.	418 3d-av.	11th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d, Lexington and 4th avs.
J. W. Averell.	44 East 31st-st.	12th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith.	12 West 36th-st.	13th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th av.
Robert H. Bleakie.	119½ West 34th-st.	14th Dist.	20th ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James F. Le Barron.	149 West 33d-st.	15th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Anson C. Loomis.	503 8th-av.	16th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th av.
Howard Chilton.	317 9th av.	17th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th av.
Edward Bleecker.	345 10th-av.	18th Dist.		Between 26th and 33d sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.
William Starrett.	303 West 38th-st.	19th Dist.		Between 33d and 40th sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.

I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

FOR DIVISION NO. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 105 Broad, corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.

FOR DIVISION NO. 2.—Patrick Henry Baker, No. 18 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green, Beaver-street, Pearl-street and State-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 3—Frederick G. Ritter, No. 56 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION NO. 4—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. 8. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION NO. 5—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION NO. 6—Isaac E. Smith, No. 12 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION NO. 7—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line, and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 8—George R. Hill, Nos 82 and 84 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William-street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION NO. 9.—Townsend W. Burtis, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 10—James M. Burtis, No. 183 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 11—William Dymock, No. 96 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl street, Beekman-street, and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION NO. 12—William Henry Wallace, No. 2 New William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 13—J. I. Gascoigne, No. 368 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 14—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 15—James A. Messinger, No. 191 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION NO. 16—R. Kerr, No. 139 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' Islands.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.

S. P. GILBERT, Assessor,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the taxpayers of the Fourth Collection District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—All that portion lying within Canal, Bowery, Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Walker and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, Henry E. Hutchinson, Ro. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION No. 2.—All that portion lying within Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Pearl, Chatham and the Bowery. Assistant Assessor, Edward A. Nichols, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION No. 3.—All that portion lying within Pearl, Broadway, Park-row and Chatham. Joseph Breck, Crook's Hotel.

DIVISION No. 4.—All that portion lying within Broadway, Liberty, Greenwich, Robinson, College-place and Barclay. R. G. Radway, Assistant Assessor, Dey-street House.

DIVISION No. 5.—All that portion lying within Liberty, North River, Warren and Greenwich. Assistant Assessor, Samuel Le Comte, No. 236 Greenwich.

DIVISION No. 6.—All that portion lying within Barclay, College-place, Robinson, Greenwich, Reade and Broadway. Charles Ferguson, Assistant-Assessor, No. 257 Greenwich-st.

DIVISION No. 7.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and West Broadway. John B. Lawrence, Assistant Assessor, Dupont House.

DIVISION No. 8.—All that portion lying within Warren, Greenwich, Reade, Hudson, Laight, Greenwich, North Moore and Hudson River. James M. Tuthill, Assistant Assessor, No. 12 Hubert-st.

DIVISION No. 9.—All that portion lying within Broadway, Houston, Laurens and Canal. Assistant Assessor, Thomas G. Baker, No. [illegible] Greene-st.

DIVISION No. 10.—All that portion lying within Canal, Varick, Spring, Macdougal, West Houston and Hudson River. Assistant-Assessor, John Forshay, No. 12 Charlton-st.

DIVISION No. 11.—All that portion lying within Canal, Laurens, West Houston, Macdougal, Spring and Varick. James H. Rowan, Assistant-Assessor, No. 117 West Houston-st.

DIVISION No. 12.—All that portion lying within North Moore, Greenwich, Laight, Hudson, Canal and Hudson River. Jas. A. Messinger, Collins' Hotel.

DIVISION No. 13.—All that portion lying within Walker, Broadway, Reade and West Broadway. Assistant-Assessor, Edward M. Hartshorne, International Hotel.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries. Every person, association, partnership, or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers and others liable under said act to pay any duty or taxes, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Applications for license, and for all other information, must be made at the Central Office, No. 63 Franklin-st.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office. Office hours from 9 to 3.

PIERCE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District,
No. 63 Franklin-street.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have arranged said district into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers. And have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereby given:

FIRST DIVISION—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River. Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant-Assessor, residence corner of 152d-st. and 11th-av. Office corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SECOND DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 125th-st., south by 125th-st. and west by Hudson River. John H. Porter, Assistant Assessor—residence 3d-av., near 125th-st. Office in Washington Hall, No 1,951 3d-av.

THIRD DIVISION—Is bounded north by 125th-st., east by 3d-av., south by 86th-st. and west by Hudson River. William E. Waring, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

FOURTH DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by Harlem River and south and west by a line commencing at [illegible]-st., on Harlem River, running thence along 86th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to Harlem River. William T. B. Milliken, Assistant Assessor, residence [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,951 3d-av.

FIFTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 75th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. John A. Douglas, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SIXTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 75th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 59th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. Dennis McCabe, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, corner of 70th-st. and 3d-av.

SEVENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 49th-st., and west by 6th-av. Benoné H. Howell, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 7½ to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

EIGHTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 40th-st., and west by 6th-av. Stephen A. Utterly, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 56 West 45th st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.

NINTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 45th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 40th-st., and west by Hudson River. Dow S. Kittle, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 69 West 43d-st.; office, 741 6th-av.

TENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 45th-st., and west by Hudson River. Gustavus Friedeborn, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 1,331 Broadway; office, No. 1,321 Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

ELEVENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 49th-st., and west by Hudson River. Patrick O. Dea, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 276 West 51st-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

TWELFTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by the line of 6th-av., south by 59th-st., and west by Hudson River. Richard Pelton, Assistant Assessor; residence, Falkland's Hotel, Broadway, between 59th and 60th sts.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION—Consists of Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, and No. 741 6th-av. H. P. Franklin, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, No. 741 6th-av.

In all cases the Divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on. Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessors a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 741 6th-av.

HOMER FRANKLIN,
Assessor for the Ninth Collection District.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

EXCISE TAX.—ASSESSORS' NOTICE. 6TH DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Sixth Assessment District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an Act approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said Sixth District, and that I have arranged said District into "a convenient number" of Assessment Divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named gentlemen as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as follows:

DIVISION No. 1.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at West and Charles streets; thence along Charles to Hudson, to Christopher, to Bleecker, to Cottage-place, to West Houston, to West-street, to place of beginning. H. Howard Cargill, No. 608 Greenwich-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M. and five to six P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DIVISION No. 2.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at Bank and Greenwich streets, thence along Bank to Greenwich-avenue, to Sixth-avenue, to Carmine, to Bleecker, to Christopher, to Hudson, to Charles, to Greenwich-street, to place of beginning. James G. Byers, No. 67 Perry-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours from nine to ten A. M., and seven to eight P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

DIVISION No 3.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the North River and West Fourteenth-street, thence along Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street, to Bank, to Greenwich, to Charles, to North River, to place of beginning. George W. Ackerson, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 4.—All that portion of the Ninth Ward not included in the First, Second and Third Divisions. George W. Jacques, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant-Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 5.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Samuel T. Lappin, Assistant-Assessor, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 6.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by Fourteenth-street, Hudson River, Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue. Philo Richardson, Assistant-Assessor, No. 177½ Eighth-avenue. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 7.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward bounded by a line commencing at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-Second-street, and running along said street to Eighth-avenue, thence to Twentieth-street, to Hudson River, to Twenty-Third-street, to Eighth-avenue, to Twenty-Fourth-street, to Sixth-avenue, and to place of beginning. George A. Blakeley, Assistant Assessor, No. 199 West Twenty-first-street. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 8.—All that portion of the Sixteenth Ward not included within the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh divisions. Sigismond Lasar, No. 310 West Twenty-fourth-street, Assistant. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 9.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying south of Eleventh-street, and west of University-place and Wooster-street. Chas. J. Livingston, No. 110 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 10.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying north and east of a line commencing in Eleventh-street, at Sixth-avenue, and running thence to University-place, to Waverley-place, to Broadway, to Astor-place, to Fourth-avenue. Otis R. Potter, No. 103 West Eleventh-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

DIVISION No. 11.—All that portion of the Fifteenth Ward not included in the Ninth and Tenth Divisions. Benjamin R. Shopp, No. 186 West Fourteenth-street, Assistant Assessor. Office hours same as No. 2.

In all cases where streets and avenues are mentioned as boundaries, the centre of such streets and avenues is intended as the division line.

Every Person, Association, Partnership or Corporation, desiring a License to engage in any Trade or Occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such Trade or Occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any Duty or Tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective Divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 186 West 14th-st.

J. F. CLEVELAND,
Assessor for the Sixth Assessment District.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Fifth Collection District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to Suport the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1—Canal-street, Broadway, Grand-street and the Bowery. A. Stephens, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 233 Grand-street, corner Bowery.

DIVISION No. 2—Bowery, Grand-street, Broadway, and Spring-street. W. V. Alexander, Assistant Assessor, residence Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery.

DIVISION No. 3—Spring-street, Broadway, Houston-street, and the Bowery. C. E. [illegible], Assistant Assessor, residence No. 70 Prince-street.

DIVISION No. 4—South-street, Catherine-street, Division-street and Pike-street. W. H. Burrows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 16 East Broadway.

DIVISION No. 5—Norfolk-street, Division-street, Bowery, and Hester-street. Robert M. Kelley, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 43 Forsyth-street.

DIVISION No. 6—Hester-street, Bowery, Broome and Norfolk-street. Charles Williamson, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 151 Bowery.

DIVISION No. 7—Norfolk-street, Rivington-street, Bowery and Broome-street. Tudor Adams, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 310 Broome-street.

DIVISION No. 8—South Pike-street, Division and Clinton streets. S. S. McClure, Assistant Assessor, residence No 131 Henry-street.

DIVISION No. 9—Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Ridge streets. John T. Reeve, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 898 Grand-street.

DIVISION No. 10—South, Clinton, Gouverneur-slip and Scammel-street. G. S. Dye, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 286 Clinton-street.

DIVISION No. 11—Grand, Division, Ridge, Rivington and Cannon streets. Henry S. Jennings, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 104 Broome-street.

DIVISION No. 12—South-street, Gouverneur-slip, Scammel-street, East Broadway and Grand-street. H. M. Lee, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 311 East Broadway.

DIVISION No. 13—Grand, Cannon, Rivington and East streets. DeLancey W. Knevels, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 12 East-street.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, copartnership, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

GEO. F. BELLOWS, Assessor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE NINTH DISTRICT—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—(comprising New-York County north of 40th-st.)—All persons engaged in either of the occupations mentioned in the 64th section of the act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, are notified that the office of the Collector is now open in 53d-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th avs., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Applications for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment District in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and license will be issued by the Collector on receiving a certificate of such application and payment of the tax imposed. *Applicants are particularly requested to call for their licenses at the Collector's Office as early as the day after filing their application with the Assessor.* All licenses take effect from the 1st of September, and every person required by law to take out a license is prohibited carrying on business until the same is issued, under a penalty of [illegible] of the tax. Manufacturers and [illegible] make to the Collector returns of [illegible] the month of September within ten days [illegible] and monthly thereafter, and at the same time pay to the Collector the tax thereon. Distillers' returns are to be made to the Collector on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, or within five days thereafter. In all cases penalties are imposed for any default.—Oct. 6, 1862.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Collector.
JAMES DAVIS, Deputy.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

COLLECTOR'S AND ASSESSOR'S OFFICES, No. 937 Broadway, and No. 163 5th-av.—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, VIIIth District, XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards.—NOTICE to all BUSINESS MEN, and to PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c., in above Wards. These offices are now ready for business. You will please apply immediately for a LICENSE for your business or profession, according to the provisions of sections 57 to 64 of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the Public Debt." Approved July 1, 1862.

Licenses date from 1st September, 1862.

Penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the law, three times the amount of the license.

Applications for Licenses are to be made to the Assistant Assessor, and the License can be obtained at once of the Collector, in the same building.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector Eighth District.

WHAT IS GUNJAH WALLAH?

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

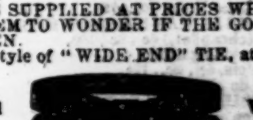
The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the claims of GUNJAH-WALLAH, as a *complete substitute* for all the preparations of other narcotics and stimulants. Gunjah-Wallah is the exudated resinoid of the plant tree (variety cactus,) known in Asiatic Turkey as *Antokaki Ayash*, growing in the mountainous regions of Ooroomiah. When first obtained, it is in the form of a ropy, milk-white syrup, which, on exposure to the atmosphere, soon becomes solidified into a tenacious, olivaster-colored substance of an exceedingly sweet and aromatic taste. But in this state it is almost inert, and its valuable exhilerating and medicinal qualities are obtained only by elaborate trituration and clarification, after which it is done up in small cartons and disposed of in the various bazaars of Turkey, Arabia, Persia and India. Its value as a medicinal agent has been long known in the above named countries of Asia, but its introduction into this country has been recent, and therefore its value is but little known. We have been to great expense in completing arrangements for a regular supply of the pure article from Smyrna, so that we cannot fail to supply the increasing demand for it in this country, and our own method of purifying and clarifying the Resinoid as received by us enables us to say that our preparation is the only article free from all impurities. We, therefore, with confidence recommend the article to your especial attention and scrutiny, feeling confident you will find that it possesses all the qualities we claim for it. The fact that its use is accompanied with no apparent unpleasant secondary effects, is enough to induce every physician to introduce it in his practice. Arrangements are being made to supply druggists in every principal town in the United States.

This world-renowned Turkish nervine cures immediately nervous affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, epilepsy, palpitation of heart, nervous debility, headache; supercedes opium, quinine, liquors, and all narcotics; is a powerful tonic. Put up in gold, silver and satin boxes, 25 cents each, or five boxes, in unique Turkish cartons, $1. Postage on small boxes, 5 cents; on cartons, 20 cents, which must accompany each order. Sold by druggists. Immense quantities selling. Agents wanted for cities and counties. Sole Importers, SCOTT & CO., Chemists, No. 561 Broadway. D. S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.

The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.



Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents. Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.

Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:

25 cent Ties at......15 cents. | 75 cent Ties......at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents. | $1 Ties at......50 cents.

SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.

Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 158 pieces, $27.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $34 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 165 pieces, $19.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 50.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, in plain figures.
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
One, Two and Three Dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., New-York.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid......Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye......Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria......Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others......Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
For ladies and gentlemen. New and choice styles.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
At Retail,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY BEAVERS,
Suitable for Cloakings.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS,
In all the most desirable colors.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN CASSIMERES,
AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
TWEEDS, KERSEYS, &c.,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SILKS,
PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND
FANCY STYLES,
Of this season's importations,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY,
SUITABLE FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Imported expressly for our City Trade.
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR FALL
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
A Choice Collection of
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,
IN COLLARS, SETS, COIFFURES, VEILS, &c., &c.,
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at Retail, their Fall importation of
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
All of which they are selling at very reasonable prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A FINE STOCK OF QUILTS!
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
SELLING BELOW THEIR VALUE,
To close the business, at
No. 108 6th-av.,
opposite Jefferson Market,
C. G. HOOK.

A CLOSING SALE OF DRESS GOODS!
A GREAT VARIETY OFFERED
VERY CHEAP,
In order to move to No. 765 Broadway,
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at less than half their
VALUE,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
Before removing to Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

HOSIERY!
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, AND
LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
Before removal to No. 765 Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 13,
A very large assortment of
FIGURED SILKS IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED REPS, MERINOS, &c.
An immense Stock of
PLAIDS IN COTTON AND WOOL, ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL.
PRINTED MERINOS, DELAINES, FOULARDINES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WOOL SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS AND STRIPE SHAWLS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 395 Canal-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING FROM LAST WEEK'S
AUCTION SALES.
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, BONNETS,
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACE GOODS
Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c., 22c., 25c.
Rich Wide Ribbons, 31c., 38c., 44c.
BONNET VELVETS.
Clearing out lot French Flowers, 3c., 6c., 9c.
Clearing out Feathers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
15,000 yards Assorted Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
20,000 yards Assorted Trimmings, 5c., 6c., 8c., 9c.
10,000 yards Fancy Velvet do., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
7,000 yards Fancy Velvet do., 10c., 12c., 15c.
12,000 yards Black Velvet Colored Edges, 9c.
1,500 Felt Bloomers, 50c.
2,500 Straw Bonnets, 25c. to 75c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 18c. a yard.
Large lot of Head Nets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
2,000 Needlework Collars from Auction, 6c., 12c., 18c.
1,500 Needlework Collars from Auction, 25c., 31c., 50c.
3,000 very fine Worked Collars, worth $1, for 50c.
WORKED BANDS, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Worked Bands, fine lot, 20c., 25c., 31c.
3,000 Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 Fine French Lace Veils, 50c., 75c., and $1.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' all Linen, (closing lot,) 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fine Grass Linen, closing at 18c.
Gent's Handkerchiefs, 6c., 8c., 12c.
Gent's Fine Linen do., 12c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
15,000 pairs Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing out lot Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing out Fine Gloves, 12c., 15c., 18c.
BARGAINS IN SMALL WARES.
Best Gold-eyed Needles, 3 cents paper.
Best Pins, full papers, 3 cents paper.
Good quality Twilled Tapes, 2c.
Lot Worsted Skirt Braids, 2c., 3c.
Best French Marking and Working Cotton, 2c.
Best Swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
Lot of Rubber Combs, 3c.
Portmonnaies and Bags, 6c., 12c., 15c., 18c.; with numerous other articles equally low.
WM. KINZEY'S,
No. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS.
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also.
Pure Linen Damask Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN
Real Point Applique Laces 75c., $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00, $2 50, $3 00 and $3 50, warranted at less than half prices.
ALSO JUST OPENED
Black Thread Lace Veils, $2 25 and upwards.
Black Guipure, Thread and Pusher Laces, all widths.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure, Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Real Lace Barbes, Coiffures, Capes and Shawls.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 357 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE CAREY WILL OPEN,
IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,
Several novelties in LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
JACKETS
and CIRCULARS
For NOVEMBER, DECEMBER and JANUARY
FASHIONS,
On MONDAY, Oct. 13.
GEO. CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
UNITED STATES CLOAK
AND MANTILLA STORE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 13,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the great auction sales of last week,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
COMPRISING
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES,
in all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer.
ALSO,
500 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY
OF CLOAKS—PARIS MADE,
AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
WILL BE EXHIBITED FOR SALE
AT
HOLMES & LE BATARD'S
No. 477 Broadway,
Two doors from Ubsdell & Pierson's,
FOR THE POPULAR TRADE, AT MODERATE PRICES.
HOLMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway, near Broome-st.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 14th,
AT 381 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED THIS WEEK IN THE AUCTION ROOMS.
OUR PURCHASES WILL BE READY FOR INSPECTION MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th.
Three, Four and Six shilling Ribbons are now 25, 31 and 44 cents per yard.
No. 4 Best Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 80 cts. per piece.
No. 5 Every Color Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 90 cts. per piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY GOODS, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP LACES.
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
FROM AUCTION, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
FROM AUCTION, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
OVER 100 STYLES OF LINEN COLLARS AND SETTS, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
OUR BONNET ROOMS ARE CROWDED WITH BEAVER, FELT AND STRAW BLOOMERS, MONITORS, TURBANS, and every other desirable shape, from 25 cents to $5 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
We sell for cash cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.—Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 & 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the most fashionable styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
NOW OPEN.
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8.
ENGLISH MELTON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $6.
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $9 to $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER, richly adorned, at $10 to $13 50.
Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July, and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter.
We guarantee our prices 25 to 30 per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-st. stores.
Please note the name and number.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF WINTER DRESS GOODS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT PRICES AS LOW
AS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED
IN NEW-YORK,
AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

A SPLENDID VARIETY
OF FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE LATEST
DESIGNS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 13,
WILL BE OPENED
A SUPERB STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Embracing all the choice novelties
IMPORTED THIS SEASON.
All the new shades of FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, FIGURED and PLAIN OTTOMANS, CREPES, all wool DELAINES, wool PLAIDS, VELOURS, &c.
Also,
5 Cases of new Delaines, choice styles, at 20c. per yard.
3 Cases of Plaid Valencias from auction, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Also,
1,000 new BALMORAL SKIRTS at a great bargain.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS-GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VEILS, COLLARS, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
25 per cent. CHEAPER than Mourning Stores.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

CLOSING SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS
for ten days only.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
at 75c. per yard, worth $1 50.
RICH BROCATEL OTTOMANS,
only $1 per yard, worth $2.
The above goods must be sold within the next ten days, before removing to Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.,
opposite Jefferson Market.

MOURNING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
are constantly receiving from Europe
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FABRICS,
and in
GREAT VARIETY AND STYLE,
for
MOURNING AND HALF-MOURNING,
and will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES at
623 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED
PREVIOUS TO LAST GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Cheap Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Tickings, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Shirting and Table Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, for sale wholesale and retail by
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, 13th,
Black Chantilly Points, in new and beautiful designs.
Also, a great variety of other rich Laces.
N. B.—A case of Thread Veils, just opened, at $3 each, worth at least $5.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at [illegible] Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 26th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 880 Broadway; or of the Principal.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—561 BROADWAY.—Schools and families furnished with competent teachers. Parents with school circulars, (*gratuitously*,) and teachers with situations. Teachers wanted. References—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Prof. Calkins.
SMITH, WILLSON & COMPANY.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

ON VERY EASY TERMS, FOR SPECIAL reasons, which will be made known to those whom it may concern, one or two American boys will be admitted as boarders in a first-rate Academy in Brooklyn. Address M. A. P., Brooklyn Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 24th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,196 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY FROM PARIS wishes board in a respectable family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, for which she will give piano or French lessons. References of the highest character given and required. Address A. F., Box No. 709 New-York Post-office.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING
SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., [illegible] Circulars at the school and at Randolph's [illegible]

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars [illegible] to the Principal. C. H. WHEE[illegible]

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching English, French, [illegible] and ornamental work, desires a situation as resident governess, in a family or school, in or very near the [illegible] unexceptionable references; salary, $100. Address HENRI, Station E, New-York City.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as resident governess, to teach young [illegible] in the English branches and rudiments of French. [illegible] been carefully brought up and educated by an [illegible] family of wealth and respectability. Terms moderate. Address C. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A VISITING governess for four hours; must be able, besides the higher English branches, to teach both French and music. Address, with reference, Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in a City school or family, where [illegible] in English and music would be received as an equivalent for board. Good references given. Address E. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English, French, and Music, desires an engagement [illegible] Address, for one week, E. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of a boot and shoe jobbing house, by a dealer doing a cash business of about $150,000 per year, and who is about to retire from the jobbing business, having been in the business for the last fifteen years. This offers a rare opportunity for an enterprising man to enter upon a permanent and profitable business. The head salesman, who has been with the concern for ten years past, and who is very popular with the customers, can be retained with the purchaser. A note addressed MERCHANT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention. Possession can be had immediately.

$50,000 FOR BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN of valuable commercial experience, wishing to resume active business, will invest the above sum and devote his attention, in connection with a respectable house in the commission, merchandise or banking business. He will be prepared, upon an interview, to offer advantages entirely satisfactory to those who wish to increase their business and profits without additional labor or risk.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE.—A splendid chance for an energetic man to do a large business; is in the best location in the City; good store and show-windows, (the present owner unable to attend to it.) Address F. D. G., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, DRY-DOCK BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.—For sale, the right of an invention for the United States. The most powerful combination of the mechanical powers ever arranged. Call at No. 30 Bowery, corner Bayard, this day, from 9 to 4 o'clock.
THOMAS CHURCHILL.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted in an established wholesale business down-town, where an active man who can sell goods can make a profitable investment. A note addressed CASH TRADE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE.—A JEWELRY STORE NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold, with or without stock. The watch-work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON Council on Testimonial to Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. A full attendance of the Committee is requested.
WILLIAM WALSH,
THOS. STEVENSON.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Persons heretofore proposed for membership can be enrolled by bringing their certificate of exemption.
P. W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society of New-York will be held MONDAY EVENING, at 6 P. M., Oct. 13, 1862, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business, making the best of [illegible] cooking all kinds of meats, game, and understands [illegible] baking; wishes a situation, in a private family; [illegible]. Call, for 3 days, at No. 19 [illegible], between [illegible], top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., back basement, near 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Scotch woman; is a first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts, and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family as first-rate cook. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 204 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations, in city or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced girl wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing, if required. She can furnish good city references, and may be seen for two days at her last place, No. 66 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business; will assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the livery stables.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her employer's. Call at, or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, good girl, a situation in a small respectable private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing; has five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; is a good waitress and would have no objection to wait on children if required; is willing and obliging and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can produce the best of City and country references. Any commands addressed for two days to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in back basement, will be strictly attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children and do sewing in a private family. Has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will assist in washing, and be generally useful; will be found a steady, faithful domestic. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. For further particulars call at No. 213 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, competent girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is fully competent in other capacities. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Call for two days, at her present employers, No. 60 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid, nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse in a genteel family; is particularly fond of children; is a good sewer; is willing to assist in other work if required. Can be seen at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 620 6th-av., in the shoe-store, between 36th and 37th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable widow woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse. Can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; willing to assist in chamberwork and sewing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A FAMILY GOing to Hamburg wants a nice girl to take care of children: must be accustomed to the sea; German preferred. Address H. A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman desires a situation as nurse. Can take the entire charge of an infant, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, and assist with chamberwork, if necessary. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., room 16, between 29th and 30th-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, THAT can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, underclothing, shirts, infants' clothing, cut and baste for a sewing machine, wishes to engage in a family where there are children. Has the best of city reference. Address No. 125 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant young woman desires a situation as waitress and chambermaid and to do fine washing; is thoroughly competent for either situation; has good City reference. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a woman to do the general housework of a private family; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 342 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French, and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting and finery; understands mangling and crimping; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 654 6th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing at her own residence; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 459 2d-av.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of the business. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, wants first-class Protestant cooks, do. chambermaids, first-class help of every nation; 20 places for first-class help. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, &c.; would take care of a horse; is a good milker. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, can call or address M. C., No. 166 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has had many years' experience in some of the most respectable families in Europe and this country; perfectly understands the breaking and training of young horses for all purposes. Any gentleman having young or valuable horses, and wishing to get a thorough horseman, can address J. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man, as coachman or groom, or would drive a truck; is well experienced in the care of horses; knows his business thoroughly in either capacity; is well acquainted with the City and vicinity. Has the best of reference from his last employer's. Call at or address A. LIAUTARD, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 177 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av., or No. 67 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; left his last situation in consequence of the death of his employer. Can be heard of for two days by addressing W. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen or address a note to W. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has three years' city reference from his last employer. Address D. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance. Has the best of City and country references. Address WILLIAM HOBSON, No. 54 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as waiter either in a private family or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. or address J. J.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, faithful and industrious young man, wants a situation to do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, etc.; is a valuable servant; has five years' reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced upholsterer, who has been used to measure for and cut out carpets, window shades, window curtains, and upholstery generally. Address UPHOLSTERER, Box No. 1,699 New-York Post-office.

IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—WANTED, BY a youth, 18 years of age, a situation in a good wholesale house; has been in business two years, and can give the best of references. Address BAXTER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TEA AND COFFEE.—WANTED, A SITUATION; or would have no objection to join any one possessing $800 or $1,000 in opening a business. Address A. B. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS CARE-TAKER.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY of two persons living on Staten Island, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house and place during the Winter months. Address CARE-TAKER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A VERY GOOD COOK, for a very good home, with every convenience as to water, &c.; about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; she must have the best recommendations as to character and competency; wages, $8. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, 14th inst.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business; none other need apply; good references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 this morning.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress, English or German Protestant preferred. Apply, for two days, with unexceptionable testimonials, at No. 153 East 15th-st., at the basement door, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN INSURANCE office; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, INSURANCE, Box 382 New-York Post-office.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A STEAM-engine of 10-horse power; he must be strictly temperate and reliable. Address CHARLES, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, BOYS ACCUStomed to feed and point on Adams' and Cylinder Presses. Also, a reader boy. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—SEVERAL good ones can find employment at No. 50 Green-st.

STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE MOULDERS WANTED.—To good workmen liberal wages will be paid. Apply at JOHN SAVERY'S SONS, No. 97 Beekman-st.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE PROTESTant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., a first-class English cook and a Scotch nurse and seamstress. Also, several cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses and 20 girls for housework for City and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply. No charge until engaged.
JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—6 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 2 CONDUCtors, 2 brakesmen, 4 girls to travel with families to California and Europe; 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, NO. 307 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.) are wanted immediately for private families, in the City and country, first-class cooks, and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing; also ladies' maids and seamstresses, and chambermaids to assist with the washing, and girls for general housework.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 131 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

FURNITURE STORED—IN FINE DRY LOFTS, at No. 593 Broadway, by the month or year. Inquire at the piano warerooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of longstanding, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. [illegible] triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

[illegible] AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER[illegible] sure remedy for either single or married [illegible] regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. [illegible] French Periodical Drops. Therefore every [illegible] use them. Designed expressly for obstinate [illegible] all other remedies of the kind have failed to [illegible] No. 12 Laight-st.

[illegible]THING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S [illegible] secret, the great periodical remedy for the im[illegible]moval of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 [illegible] near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX [illegible]lly. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

[illegible]UR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB[illegible]D IN 182[illegible]—The only genuine baths in the [illegible]tes, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner [illegible], for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affec[illegible] Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

[illegible]TE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER [illegible] thirty years, confined his attention to diseases [illegible] class, in which he has treated no less than [illegible] cases, without an instance of failure. His [illegible]dy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain [illegible] when regular treatment and all other remedies [illegible] without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that [illegible] sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. [illegible] he claims for it, and what no other will ac[illegible] in this respect has become so well [illegible] men in every department of medi[illegible] to appreciate it, for hardly a week [illegible] not consulted by druggists, chemists and [illegible] regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 280 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

o6-1aw6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, 100 pictures, sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

[illegible] Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Goods, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-England Car Spring-Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

ADVANCES OF ONE THOUSAND TO one hundred thousand dollars upon City or country property promptly made; mortgages bought and for sale at fair market rates. Parties having money to loan will always find first-class investments upon application to McKIBBIN & DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and

Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, replete and complete in every particular, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Will be sold at a low figure. For particulars, inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, or of CHARLES FOX, 34 East 38th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THE NEW four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 75 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 20 by 100 feet; the house is 20 by 50 feet; location first-class; terms to suit. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $3,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $8,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres, permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for a house in this City or Brooklyn, near the ferries, consisting of cottage-house, barn, gardener's house, and two acres, with abundance of best fruit, water, &c., within 45 minutes of City Hall. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Orange wanted for the Winter, by a gentleman and his wife, without children. It must be near the dépôt and thoroughly comfortable. Best of City references given. Address J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A well located residence, with a few acres of land, good house and outbuildings. Address, with description and price, J. L. G., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—240 ACRES—HALF MILE RIVER front—large house, two barns, hay-press, two carriage-houses, two pig pens, hen house, ox-cart house, carpenter's shop, large cow and horse stables, swill house, smoke house, ice house, spring house—one mile north of Stockport Dépôt, Hudson River Railroad.

D. B. ALGER, Stockport, Col. Co., N. Y.
WM. GAUL, No. 51 Harrison-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant roomy dwelling in Dekalb-av., Brooklyn; convenient to City cars. There are boarders in the house, who furnish their own rooms. Apply at U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st. CHARLES CARTER.

TO GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.—FOR SALE—The lease of four lots of ground with the dwelling and greenhouse thereon, lately occupied by John Hurley, deceased, situated on Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY E. LAWRENCE, No. 91 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick store, No. 412 West-st., corner of Charles-alley, together with stables in the rear containing stalls for eight horses. Apply to MILLER & LUTHER, No. 181 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL FIRST OF MAY, THE HANDsome house No. 209 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.; house four stories, high stoop. Rent, 1,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 79 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR AND West of 6th-av.; three-story brown-stone house, 22 by 50 feet, modern and convenient and in very good order. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, with large closet, gas, &c., without board, for one or two gentlemen; situation unobjectionable; five minutes from City Hall; convenient to City rail cars. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOTEL WANTED—WITH ACCOMMODATIONS for 100 to 300 guests, in the City of New-York. Parties having such an establishment to dispose of, may address GEORGE PARK, Office No. 13, No. 25 William-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A NEW-England family, accustomed to oversee their own work and cooking, want a furnished house, where the rent would be taken in board, and be allowed to take a few first-class boarders. Address, for three days, M., Brooklyn City Post-office.

A DENTIST HAVING A FIRST-CLASS practice, wants, permanently, an extension room, with privilege of parlors, on first block west of Broadway, between Washington-place and 23d-st. Address, three days, DENTIST, Station D.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood, by a first-class tenant, with a small family; rent not to exceed $200 per month, for six or eight months. Address Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A well-furnished room and bedroom on second story and servant's room will be required; and dinner at 2 o'clock. The vicinity of Washington or Madison-squares preferred. Address, with full particulars, F., Box 3108 Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 102 EAST FOURTEENTH-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can have board with pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board, at reasonable prices, in a private family, at No. 135 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a private family, (modern comforts,) No. 190 10th-st., near St. Mark's.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, on second floor, convenient for a family, or would be let singly; within 5 minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large, well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A comfortable home in a private family for a gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse, where they can have two or three good rooms on 2d floor of a house having gas, bath, and heated by a furnace, vicinity of Clinton and Henry sts. preferred. Address J. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a pleasant private family, or where there are but few boarders; would prefer a location this side of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. L. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, in a genteel private house, to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 139 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 138 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Second-hand printing machines for sale.

One double cylinder printing machine, bed 36x57 inches.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 31x50 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 31x50 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 28½x41 inches.
One improved job printing machine, bed 6x10 inches.
Washington and Smith hand presses, card presses, all in first-rate order, and to be sold cheap.

R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances, Broadway and 13th-st.; begins at 8.

MONDAY.

Last time for the present, Boucicault's popular comedy, with a novel cast,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle	Mr. Reynolds
Meddle	Mr. Young
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Parkes
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Wednesday—A Cure for the Heartache. Thursday—School for Scandal. Friday—Money. Saturday—Love and Money. In rehearsal, a NEW COMEDY; also, the comic drama, Central Park, and the favorite pieces, A Bachelor of Arts, and Henriette.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. JACKSON begs to announce that on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
in Sir Lytton Bulwer's Play of that title, assisted by
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director .... Carl Anschutz

MONDAY, Oct. 13,
Mozart's celebrated Opera,
THE SERAGLIO.

Constanze	Mme. Johannsen
Blondchen	Mme. Rotter
Belmont	Herr Lotti
Osmin	Herr Weinlich
Pedrillo	Herr Quint

Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Parterre and second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

In preparation—MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing EVERY EVENING at 7¾; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY .... Sep 13. | MONDAY .... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Havana direct.
Price of passage, $70.
Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP EAGLE.
FOR HAVANA.

The undersigned regret to say, that with all their efforts, the ship will not be in perfect order before MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at which time she will positively leave.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGT'N	Saturday	Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Oct. 25.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 18. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. VON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP BRITISH QUEEN, for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock, on Monday morning, 13th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley

NOTICE—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken, and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the night of performance.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His second appearance this season as
RICHARD III.,

In Shakespeare's magnificent historical Tragedy, of the same name.

Mr. J. McCullogh .... as .... Richmond

RICHARD III.
With new Scenery and Appointments.

EDWIN FORREST .... as	RICHARD
Richmond	Mr. McCullogh
Buckingham	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Queen	Madame Ponisi
Lady Anne	Mrs. Gladstane
Duchess of York	Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
Mr. HACKETT,
Who will perform his original and far-famed character
RIP VAN WINKLE,
And also his most humorous part of the
IRISH DOCTOR.

Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

"LES MISERABLES."

MONDAY EVENING,
AT DODSWORTH'S HALL,
GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
Fourth Reading from
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT ROMANCE,
with a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents—Commence at 8 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,

L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861.

At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—REHEARSALS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at No. 288 4th-av. GEO. W. MORGAN, Esq., Conductor; E. J. CONNOLLY, Esq., Pianist. The well-known ability of these two gentlemen, coupled with their wide-spread popularity, cannot fail of success. Amateurs are invited to join the Society as early as possible. Gentlemen $5 per annum, half yearly in advance. Ladies free. Applicants will address W. H. DAYAS, Secretary, No. 430 Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—New-York passenger-rooms, James' Slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. Time Table, May 5, 1862: Leave New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7, P. M., stopping each way at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.

THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 8½ o'clock.

RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

For Keyport, direct, on and after Monday October 13th, the steamboat MATTEAWAN will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

GEO. E. BOARDMAN—FOR THE LAST TWO years custom cutter for Dunham & Brokaw, may be found at No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, between Broadway and Lafayette-place, where will be found a choice stock of imported cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which will be made to order as they should be. His friends are invited to call.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.

NEW, ROMANTIC and STERLING DRAMA.

The Management, ever anxious to progress and distance all competition, have entered into an arrangement with that celebrated author and popular writer, who may well be called the Dramatist of the Age,

DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,

for the production of one of those peculiar sensational plays which have won the approbation of all classes of audiences, called

PAUVRETTE;
OR,
"UNDER THE SNOW,"

full of elegant dialogue, interesting and powerful situations, permitting the use of sketches from the ICE-CLAD ALPS, IN CHILLING GRANDEUR, frowning in solitary magnificence; also the village of St. Didier, one of the beautiful spots in GLORIOUS AND SUNNY SWITZERLAND, from which, as the interest increases and the piece progresses, the scene is changed to the PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF "LA BELLE FRANCE," forming a succession of romance and passion that none but this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected. It has been long in preparation, and will be placed on the stage, with the most minute attention to detail.

MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1862,
and
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
DURING THE WEEK.

Afternoon at 3; evening at 7½ o'clock, will be acted, first time, an Original, Domestic Sensational Play, in Five Parts, by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq. Scenery entirely new, by HEILGE. Music, Original and Selected, including "Song of the Echoes" and "Pauvrette's Prayer," by W. T. PETERSCHEN, Esq., entitled

PAUVRETTE;
OR,
"UNDER THE SNOW."
PIECE PRODUCED AND TABLEAUX ARRANGED BY E. F. TAYLOR.

Count Maurice de Grandval	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Bernard, Serg't 14th Imperial Chassuers	Mr. J. E. Nagle
Michael Carrey, Private in the 14th	Mr. W. S. Jamison
Martin, an inn-keeper	Mr. Bridgeman
Pierre, a waiter	Mr. Cunningham
Curate of St. Didier	Mr. Haviland
Antonio	Mr. Hughes
Louis	Mr. Brogan
Henri	Mr. Anderson
Jaque	Mr. Brown
Intendant to the Duchess	Mr. Holland
Russian Soldiers, Alpine Guides, Villagers, and Servants of the Duchess.	
Duchess De Beaulieu	Mrs. France
Marie, a vivandiere, wife of Bernard	Miss Jennie Walters
Louise De Beaulieu	Miss C. Allford
Pauvrette, the Orphan of the Village	Mrs. J. J. Prior
Therese, landlady of the inn	Miss Douglass
Madelaine	Miss H. Walby
Female Villagers and Attendants on the Duchess.	

RUSSIA—ACT I—PERIOD, 1812.

A RUINED, BOMB-SHATTERED HUT NEAR WILNA.

Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow; the Sergeant and the Colonel's Child; Marie and the two Infants; Michael Promises to Guard Them; Attack of the Cossacks; Death of the Vivandier; The Duchess and the Soldier; The Passport of Safety; The Salute. TABLEAU.

PERIOD, 1830—ACT II—SWITZERLAND.

A LAPSE OF 18 YEARS SUPPOSED TO HAVE OCCURRED.

VILLAGE OF ST. DIDIER, at the foot of the Alps; Rustic Inn; GREAT ST. BERNARD IN THE DISTANCE; Innkeeper's Troubles; The Alpine Party; Duchess' History; Michael's Honesty; Love's Tricks; The Wrong Husband; Arrival of Pauvrette; The Story of the Avalanche; Three Months Under the Snow; Departure of the Villagers; Return of the Wanderer; Hospitality of Martin; "Tis he, 'tis Bernard;" The Traveler and His Guide. TABLEAU.

ACT III.

PAUVRETTE'S HUT on the MOUNTAIN LEDGE; Chamois Tracks and Yawning Chasm; Summit of the Alps; Provision for the Winter; Curate's Blessing; The Lonely One; Song, Pauvrette, "The Echoes;" "Prayer to Heaven;" Cry of Distress; The Alpine Staff and Rope of Safety; Rescue of Maurice by Pauvrette; Alpine Hurricane and Fall of THE AVALANCHE; Repose of Pauvrette; A Father's Prayer. TABLEAU.

ACT IV.—FRANCE.

CHATEAU OF GRANDVAL; Hopes and Fears; Michael a Messenger; The Veteran in Search of his Child; Maurice a Coward; Pauvrette and Louise; The Bracelet; The Portrait; The Surprise; Despair of Bernard; Maurice Avows His Guilt; Father and Daughter. TABLEAU.

ACT V.

PAVILION AND GARDENS OF GRANDVAL ILLUMINATED; Preparations for a Fête Champêtre; Pride of Besson; Resolve of the Duchess; The Plot Thickens; The Ring; The Discovery; Bernard and Pauvrette Outcasts; Republican Blood and the Pride of Aristocracy; The Changelings; The Wounded Ear; The Duchess and the Peasant's Child; Mystery Explained; Union of Pauvrette and Maurice; The Happiness of All Secured. TABLEAU.

MR. HARRISON, IMPROMPTU COMIC SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

THE RENOWNED COMMODORE NUTT,
who has been creating a great sensation in Boston, being
ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON
to join
BARNUM'S GREAT MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS,
just opened there at an enormous expense, will be
ON EXHIBITION AT THE MUSEUM
for a few days only.

☞ Strangers, take notice.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH continue to be the admiration of everybody. Their unique forms and brilliant colors, which include every hue of the rainbow, are alike wonderful and interesting.

They are to be seen at all hours, as are also the SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 206 8TH-AV.—A new class will commence on MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time. N. B.—Private or country classes attended.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES

Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,

NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—MARTIN & OUVRIER, manufacturers of upright and square pianos, No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway. First-class instruments for sale or to hire. Upright Pianos in black cases, ornamented with gilt mouldings, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—Best pianos made; 28 prize-medals in 15 years. Great bargains in New York pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

The Effect of Gen. Butler's Orders Regarding the Oath of Allegiance.

NO NEUTRALITY ALLOWED.

Extension of the Time for Taking the Oath.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

For four long months the people of this city have been invited to return (by public acknowledgment) to their allegiance to the United States. A few persons, independent in their circumstances, and inspired by the highest motives of patriotism, at an early day took advantage of this long time of opportunity, to place themselves under the protection of the flag; the remainder of our population who followed the example, though many thousands, were the humble laboring poor. Meantime, the rich and affluent, with the few exceptions alluded to, kept aloof, and treated not only the authority of the Government, but its representatives here, with all the indignity and indifference they were capable of. Gradually, but surely, the time designated by President LINCOLN's proclamation as the limit given for the erring to return, approached—a few more revolutions of the sun, and the days of grace were ended.

EFFECT OF GEN. BUTLER'S ORDERS.

But, thank Gen. BUTLER, our contumacious citizens were not left without reminders of the character of their conduct, for he has put them through a course of discipline which, to some extent at least, gave them a tolerably good idea of the evil consequences of rebellion. One of the first lessons was dated Sept. 18, wherein Gen. BUTLER informed the people, one and all, that every transfer of property, or any other acts of business, by an inhabitant of the Department who had not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States (having once been a citizen thereof), forbidden and void, and the persons guilty of transferring or receiving should be punished by fine, or imprisonment, or both.

Now as the great mass of the citizens, who had property to transfer and consequently had something to receive, had not returned to their allegiance, this sudden drag upon their daily avocations, to use a common phrase, "brought them all up standing," and touched them literally in their most sensitive part, viz., their pecuniary interests. It was very amusing, about 11 o'clock on the morning of this announcement, to walk down "Cotton-row" and look at the faces of the once, and up to this time, some "pompions" brokers, as they fretted and fumed, and every moment more and more realized that the Government of the United States was still in force, and that their insiduous and covert treason had been most unexpectedly and effectively rebuked. The consternation on the presenters of checks at the banks was particularly observable, as it was often laughable to witness the check-holder hunting round for a Deputy Provost-Marshal, not to have his check, but *himself endorsed*, so that he could get his money. One irascible old Frenchman had his check returned to him, with the cool remark "We can't pay." Instantly the ancient Gaul proceeded to the bank in a towering passion, where, among other things, he spun around like a top, and finally, just escaping an attack of apoplexy, he managed to get out: "Have I not money in the Bank?" The clerk blandly replied, "Yes." The Frenchman, now madder than ever, exclaimed, "Then, by gar, sir, why you no pay my check?" The Teller very quietly handed his querist the "last order," and a most complete "caving in" was the consequence,—the Frenchman's face gradually wreathed itself with forced smiles, as its owner, in the most subdued manner, slowly retired, muttering, "Oh! ah, I see him now; it is all right, I suppose, by gar."

The people having been made to understand that there was, on general principles, a distinction between loyal and disloyal persons, the next lesson was necessarily more specific, for it was ordered that all persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, and have *not renewed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so-called Confederate States*, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, giving their residence, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation, receiving at the same time a certificate from the Marshal of registration, as claiming to be an ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Now, our secesh friends who have been so defiant ever since the "fleet arrived," do not relish the idea of carrying one of these precious documents of outlawry about them. They want to be enemies, spies, defamers of the Government, misrepresenters of Mr. LINCOLN and scandalizers of the people of the North, but with a chivalrous spirit worthy of the rebellion, they shrink from the avowed responsibility of their conduct; and the most reckless of all who have anything to lose, have vague ideas that, possibly, such an attitude may involve unpleasant consequences. I have only heard of one man who rejoices in an opportunity of taking out this certificate of enmity against the United States; and, as might be expected, from my experience here, this renegade is a Northern man, a miserable wretch, without money or character to lose. As time passes, and he finds it will pay, he will, no doubt, find it convenient to go on the other side, or make a living, likely, by betraying to the authorities the secrets of his present rebellious friends,—the descent from the traitor to the informer or spy is as certain as mathematics, and as imperative as gravitation.

THE RUSH TO TAKE THE OATH.

The days of grace began to draw to a close; but three days were left, and it was evident that many in the city heretofore indifferent began to reflect or get badly scared, for the Provost-Marshal General's office, heretofore comparatively deserted, suddenly grew popular, and a demand was finally created for deputies in all the different Wards of the city. To the City Hall the crowd most determinedly wended its way. It was pleasant for fashion to be waited on by the highest functionaries to the ante-chambers of Gov. SHEPLEY's room, and Col. FRENCH's office soon overflowed, and the wide doors of the Lyceum, in which the ordinance of secession was passed, were thrown open, and the fine hall with its accompaniments of stage, desks and arm-chairs, were devoted, as a sort of poetical justice, to the noble work of restoring men and women to their allegiance to the Union.

The promiscuous crowd was a study surely, for never before in New-Orleans had its incongruous social materials so thoroughly come in contact—the rich and the poor, the belle and the half-starved seamstress, the working man and the fop, the dowager with her queenly daughters, and the shrinking women who hopelessly toil for a living, the swarthy creole, the pale New-Englander, and the paler faced octoroon—there they stood, anxious after their long reflection, to outwardly accept the rule of the Government under which they were born, and all, most likely, destitute of the slightest patriotic sentiment, having no feeling indeed but the dead acquiescence that follows admitted impotent opposition to a power that could not be escaped. It was evident that many took the oath under a degree of excitement that would be hard to understand by persons who have not lived in New-Orleans. It was a bitter draught to swallow that oath, particularly by women, many externally beautiful, who had rendered themselves locally famous for their denunciation of the National Government, and by their openly expressed contempt for the National soldiers. It was no small sensation to the young girl of sixteen, who had ofttimes arrogantly swung her crinoline aside, as if the possible touch of a National officer was contagious. It was no pleasant position for such a young lady, after all her protests and vehement declarations of eternal hate, to stand up on the Lyceum stage, and before a thousand people, hold up her small jeweled hand, and pale with confusion and indignation, swear to support the Constitution her father, and probably her brother and cousin, had been teaching her for years to contemn and despise. Nor did many gentlemen kindly assume the responsibility; many of whom even a few days, perhaps only a few hours previously, had been exceedingly noisy in their denunciations of Gen. BUTLER, and vociferously insane in their announcements of what they would do rather than be "thus disgraced."

But in spite of protests and wry faces the work went on, and many seemed better, and none worse for the ordeal. One young Miss, as she passed out of the Hall, observed to her friend, "Well, really it ain't much, after all, is it, CLOTILE?" One tall lady in black—a widow, I presume—of rather the tragic-queen style, descended the marble steps, staring most earnestly on the contents of the certificate. She seemed as if she would annihilate it with her gaze. I suspect she has lost a husband on the battle-fields of the Potomac. She must possess property in New-Orleans. Her struggle to save her wealth from confiscation, and her hate for the Government that had, as she supposed, robed her in weeds, made, most likely, the letters on that "certificate" burn her eyes as fire. As a contrast to this, another widow came, and tripped away with the flippant remark to her companion, "Upon my word, this affair has caused me more emotion than when I stood up to be married."

Immediately following the close of the eventful day of the 25th, Gen. BUTLER issued his order No. 76, in which he required every person formerly a citizen of the United States, "but who did not renew their allegience" to *immediately report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal*, WITH A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THEIR PROPERTY, &c.; and as it was added, that those persons who had taken the oath were not obliged to give in a list of their property, it did not take a very severely educated logician to understand, that these required lists would be immensely convenient for the purpose of carrying into effect the much talked-of *confiscation act*, whereupon there was great consternation, and the determinedly blind suddenly began to see, that there was not only law in the land, but that Gen. BUTLER had been all the while quietly but steadily drawing around them the cordon of the law, and that they had, one and all, walked into the trap, and were caught apparently beyond hope.

The General, however, representing a merciful and long-suffering Government, came to the rescue of the delinquents, and notified them that he should still keep open the places for the people to register their names for allegiance to the Government, promising to send said lists on to the President, that he might by virtue of his prerogative, give them pardon. The consequence is, that the throng is pouring in greater than ever, and seems likely to continue unabated until the last day of the expiring month, when the hour of grace, so far as New-Orleans is concerned, will be closed until some future day, when President LINCOLN may find it expedient to issue his proclamation of amnesty, announcing that the rebellion is at an end.

NO NEUTRALITY ALLOWED.

Among the incidents called forth by the pertinacious determination of Gen. BUTLER to thoroughly sift the wheat from the chaff of this population, is the following correspondence. It must be premised that Dr. MERCER is, probably, one of the richest planters of Mississippi. Originally from Pennsylvania, very many years ago, he came to the South as a Surgeon in the United States Army; he eventually married, and by a course of good fortune he has amassed his present wealth. For many years he has had his Winter residence in New-Orleans. At his house Mr. CLAY was always a guest when in the city, and Dr. MERCER, throughout this rebellion, has always been known as, at least, a *quasi* Union man. When Gen. BUTLER first arrived here the Doctor was a great deal at headquarters; but, I presume, that the spirit that dictated his letter of the 26th, gradually made him feel that he did not possess the influence or command the welcome sufficient to make his intimacy altogether agreeable, and I noticed that Dr. MERCER gradually ceased his visits. What course the Doctor would pursue has often been discussed, and I have not the least doubt but he expected to escape the penalty that was held over other people. Conceding that the Doctor could at any moment draw his check on London for any number of pounds sterling, and sell it here for specie to any of the English commission merchants or Banks, his allusion to the three thousand dollars in gold, *reserved for an emergency*, is quite ridiculous. There are also some anti-Hibernian minds who cannot understand how the Doctor has escaped giving in the account of the money in his "faithful return" as he has advertised the fact to the four corners of the earth. I should, perhaps, say that the last paragraph of the Doctor's letter contains the gist of the argument of every man here who desires to escape a public identification with the Union cause, and I think the reply of Gen. BUTLER to the specious presentation of conceded indifference if not enmity to the Federal Government, is one of the happiest things that has yet characterized his nervous style, displayed in his searching, manly, soldierly letters and orders.

No. 144 CANAL-STREET, Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: You have probably inferred from our various conversations that I have not taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or have been a member of any society or public body in New-Orleans or elsewhere in the Confederacy; and that, since your arrival here, I have maintained a strict neutrality.

In pursuance of your Order No. 76, I will make a faithful return, substantially, if not minutely accurate, of all my property here, except about $3,000, the greater part of which is in gold, that I have reserved for an emergency. I mention this to you now to avoid misapprehension.

Your order referred to exempts those only who have taken the oath of allegiance, but I cannot think you intend to include those in my situation as "claiming to be enemies of the United States." Such an interpretation is, in my opinion, at variance with the act of Congress, as well as with the proclamation of President LINCOLN.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. NEWTON MERCER.

To Major-Gen. BUTLER, U. S. V., Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1862.

SIR: I have your note of the 26th September.

In my judgment, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer, I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. "He that is not for us is against us."

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States: all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on the one side or other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a Friend or an Enemy of the United States.

While I am sorry to be obliged to differ from you in your construction of the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President, I cannot permit any reservation of property from the list, or exemption of person from the requirement of Order No. 76. It may be, and I trust is, quite true, that by no act of yours have you rendered yourself liable to the confiscation of your property under the act and proclamation, but that is for the military or other courts to decide. You, however, will advise yourself with your usual care and caution, what may be the effect, now that you are solemnly called upon to declare yourself in favor of the Government, of contumaciously refusing to renew your allegiance to it, thereby inducing, from your example, others of your fellow-citizens to remain in the same opposition. I am glad to acknowledge your long and upright life as a man, your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with your duty as a citizen of the United States. All these noble qualities, as well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and, I grieve to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interests of the United States than if, a younger man, you had shouldered your musket and marched to the field in the army of the rebellion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Dr. W. NEWTON MERCER, Canal-street.

STIRRING TIMES EXPECTED IN THE DEPARTMENT.

As the cool weather approaches, or rather the season of cool weather, I see indications of movements in this department indicative of stirring times. There is a rumor here that a strong brigade will shortly go up the coast under the command of Gen. G. F. WEITZEL. I trust that such is the case, as the interior of Louisiana has long enough been the prey of guerrilla bands, organized thieves who go from neighborhood to neighborhood robbing the people of everything movable, and firing the remainder, under the plea that it will fall into the hands of the Yankees. My impression is, that the moment we can get possession of any large district of country, the cotton and sugar, worth millions of dollars, now buried up in the woods, or hidden away under brush, will be brought to light, hauled to the banks of the river, and from thence be shipped to New-Orleans. Nothing can be truer than that the people of the State desire unrestricted trade. The entire force of the rebel leaders is directed to put down this trafficking and humanizing desire; and one of the greatest crimes a citizen of the interior can commit is to express the desire that to relieve his starving family he could dispose of even a few bales of cotton, or a few hogsheads of sugar in exchange for the necessaries of life. I have seen within a few days representatives of families who two years ago enjoyed princely incomes, and lived in a style commensurate with their means, who have lived weeks together this Summer on corn-bread, baked without salt, meat being a rarity, and then only cooked in a fresh state, while coffee, tea, and other simple luxuries were entirely unknown. To persons who have been accustomed to ice, to choice wines, to a larder supplied from New-Orleans, to papers from the city and from the North, who, indeed, have been in the habit of enjoying the refined luxuries of life, such fare must have been execrable indeed, and yet so thoroughly disciplined have become these once proud people, that they suffer all this without daring to complain, and with forced smiles and automatic gesticulation express how much they are still willing to endure for the glory of the Confederacy.

PLENTY OF THE GREAT STAPLES IN THE COUNTRY.

Up Red River, parish of Rapide, one of the wealthiest districts of the State, I understand a number of planters have clubbed together, built themselves a strong earthwork fort, inside of which they have hauled their cotton and other valuables, and now daily and nightly guard it by turns. There are several thousand bales within this fortification, and it is justly believed that when this wealth is released, and sold at present market prices, the fortunate owners will be able to pay the most liberal remuneration to the members of their local police, and still realize almost fabulous sums for their own pockets. One thing is certain, the country is full of the staple—I mean the entire South—and Louisiana has plenty of sugar and cotton ready on any favorable time to bring them to market. Nothing has been more exaggerated than the idea that these staple products have been to any great extent destroyed. JEFF. DAVIS' cotton is still safe, and I predict that he will yet get it to market in some way or another, and presently realize the proceeds of its sale. I do not believe in the whole South that there has been a single case of a planter setting fire to his agricultural products. If such things have been done at all, it was accomplished by roving bands of guerrillas, or by persons in the specified neighborhoods who took advantage of the derangement of the times to vent their spleen upon a hated or envied neighbor. Jeptha sacrificed his daughter in pursuance of an oath. The Southern planter has sworn harder than Jeptha; he has, in pursuance of that oath, sacrificed his home, his wife, his children, his country, but he never has, in his maddest moments, laid murderous hands upon his household god—cotton. That would, indeed, be too profane.

Gen. WEITZEL, since the occupation of the city by our troops, has held the office of Assistant Military Commandant. After Gen. SHEPLEY left for the North, Lieut., now Gen. WEITZEL, became the acting Mayor of the city, the difficult duties of which he has performed with the utmost impartiality and industry. It is a novel position, to take an exclusively military man and make an administrative civil officer of him, and the experiment seldom succeeds, but in this particular instance the most captious found no cause of complaint. Whether the General commences active military duties or not, he will take Gen. PHELPS' place on the lines that defend the upper part of our city, and we shall all go to sleep at night, if the barking dogs will let us, with the most justifiable conviction that a watchful eye presides over the safety of New-Orleans.

At the old basin, or rather just below the old basin, on the bayous that lead the water to Lake Ponchartrain, at an extemporised shipyard, is being iron plated the old lake steamer *Gray Cloud*. The craft, in some respects, presents quite a formidable appearance, and, I have no doubt, will prove very useful on the lake, and in the mouths of the several bayous that are its tributaries. The rebels had a very handsome and a very efficient fleet of iron gunboats on this lake at the time the *New-London* and other National vessels approached Fort Pike. In fact, the Confederates had the best vessels and the most of them; but every one of these expensive-built war craft were ignominiously set on fire, and not one ever fired a hostile gun, and but two or three performed the empty ceremony of a common salute.

The city, that is the Union part of it, was rejoicing over the news in the *Times* of the 18th. There was an unusual regret expressed that the steamer did not wait a few hours longer and bring us *certain* information that the rebels had been thoroughly defeated. They should be, for a more impudent and reckless invasion cannot be found than this made upon Maryland; and all I have to say is, Heaven help our military commanders if the guilty army escapes total destruction on its way back to Richmond.

On Saturday last the small packet steamer *Iberville*, when near Mrs. VAUGHN's plantation, Bayou Goula, was fired at from the shore from a battery of four brass rifled six-pound cannons. Forty or fifty shots were fired, ten of which took effect on the steamer, six passing through the upper cabin, the remainder between decks, instantly killing one of the firemen. It must be remembered that this brave act can be realized by northern readers, by supposing that one of the forts on Governor's Island should commence firing on a Harlem passenger packet. This is another illustration of chivalrous warfare, and of guerrilla bravery; and what is certainly true, the perpetrators of this cowardly deed knew that there were on the boat no one but their own neighbors and friends—knew that the boat was entirely unarmed, and that consequently they could pursue their work with impunity.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, Col. FARR, which has for some two months occupied Lafayette square, leaves to-day for the Custom-house, to take the place of the Thirteenth Connecticut, which is transferred to the upper lines, Camp Lewis. There are no better regiments in this division than the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, and the Thirteenth Connecticut. The latter, under the command of Col. BURGE, has won a great reputation, not only for discipline but also for the neatness of its soldiers. The Ninth Connecticut, Col. CAHILL, are to be our neighbors in Lafayette-square. This regiment marched down from Carrollton yesterday, and they looked veterans indeed. There is something about soldiers with the "war paint" that stirs the savage within one in spite of himself. Upon the company flag of this regiment was worked in gold letters "Baton Rouge;" the name, of its commander will be recognized as one of the heroes of that well-fought battle. Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD formerly of Fort Pickens, is now in command here, next to Gen. BUTLER.

Rev. Dr. Cheever on the President's Proclamation.

The Church of the Puritans was filled last evening, the very aisles being crowded, by a most intelligent audience, who were anxious to hear Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on his "Analysis of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the way to make the most of it for God and Justice." Dr. CHEEVER selected as his text the 22d verse of the 15th chapter of I Samuel, and drew a parallel between the act of our President and the manner in which Saul acted when ordered by God to utterly destroy the Amelekites, and for refusing to fulfill the command to the letter he was told by the prophet Samuel that the Lord had decreed he should no longer reign over Israel. Coming to the Proclamation, he said it would be indeed glorious had it said that the slaves of those in rebellion "are now and forever declared free." He then took up the second part of the Proclamation, which, he said, was a relief from the penalties pronounced in the first part, if that be intended as a threat, and a hindrance to the first, if it be intended as a measure of right and justice.

The slaves, he said, the parties mostly interested, were not consulted at all in the matter, but kicked about like a football to subserve governmental purposes. A declaration of immediate emancipation would have torn the conclave vault of heaven, so grand would have been the shouts of the people. Assuming, as it did, the entire power over Slavery—to abolish or retain it—our conduct toward the enslaved, (not toward the rebels,) would decide this contest on the part of the God of Justice. He prophecied that if the Cotton States continue in rebellion, the Border States would be between two fires, and that Congress would of necessity be compelled to abolish the Fugitive Slave law and make the Proclamation universal. He was opposed to the Proclamation, because it deprived the loyal Slave States of the blessings of emancipation. It was in this respect like admitting the rebel States to the joys of Heaven, and keeping the Border States in the fires of hell. [Sensation.] The President or the Government had no more right to set at naught the command of God, by recognizing Slavery in the loyal States, than by doing the same with regard to the States in rebellion. The crime of Slavery was manstealing in either case, and the Government had been appointed by God to destroy Slavery utterly, as much as he had commanded Saul to destroy the Amalekites utterly; and if now, when the opportunity is afforded us of obeying that command, we leave it unfulfilled, as did Saul in his case, the severest judgment of the Almighty would visit the nation. God had not allowed us to hold Slavery as our reserved capital, by which we hoped to conquer in this war. We are set forward by God among the nations, and we must outstrip them all in doing justice. We must go further than England did in the work of emancipation. If she emancipated from selfish motives, we must do it because it is eminently right and just; we must finish the work by making property in man hereafter impossible among nations. Shall we forego the opportunity thus held out to us? This is the slave's criminal case in God's High Court, and God will have justice. We must have justice rather than the Union, unless that Union be founded in justice. Suppose we were at war with cannibals, would we recognize their right to roast and eat men because they laid down their arms? We have no more right before God to protect Slavery than cannibalism. We have no more right to give to a loyalist the ownership of Slaves than to a rebel. We have no right to say that the wives and mothers and children of the slaves of loyalists shall not be forever free, any more than if their owners were rebels. God admits of no compromise whatever with wrong. If continuing in their rebellion until the 1st of January next were the only way in which Slavery could be abolished in the rebel States, his prayer would be that they would so continue.

The Proclamation, provided the rebels return to the Union before that date, makes the continuance of Slavery our act, and all the waters of the ocean will not wash out the stain. He did not believe in the doctrine that we are constitutionally bound to injustice, and can be released from the bond only under the war power. War gives no right to do justice, but justice gives us the right to make war. He said the people should demand that equal and exact justice should be done merely for the sake of God and humanity. We should ask of Congress to declare forfeited every claim of the rebels to hold and possess property in man, and tumble their infernal Bastile to the ground. If Slavery be wrong, how dare we offer a continuance of it on certain conditions? If right, all efforts to overthrow it are utterly vain, and we should not deprive the rebels of it. Being wrong, Government must do nothing with it but break it up. We cannot expect to succeed until we put ourselves wholly in the right and the rebels wholly in the wrong.

At the close of his discourse the speaker announced his intention to continue the consideration of the subject next Sunday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. FORREST, on Friday, made his first appearance, during his present engagement at NIBLO's, as *Richard the Third*. The character is one in which he has always been severely criticised; yet there is no character he plays that he has tried more conscientiously to elevate from melo-dramatic energy to something like intellectual refinement. He has always taken a more philosophic view of the part than is usual with tragic actors, making *Richard* politic and unscrupulous, rather than boisterous and cruel. He does not make *Richard* kill *King Henry*, and the infant princes out of sheer sanguinary malice, as is very often apparently done; but he puts those victims out of the way because they are obstacles in his path to power. In short, he kills them from a self-imposed necessity, and not out of diabolical pastime. In his love making to the *Lady Anne* he also presents a greatly improved version of that tender passage in the tyrant's turbulent career. It might be supposed that he really had such a passion for the lady as any man of ardent impulses could feel toward a woman whom he desired to marry; whereas the impression generally conveyed by other actors is that of an ogre, seeking to fascinate the unfortunate young woman for the sake of ultimately smothering or otherwise feloniously disposing of her. Mr. FORREST falls into the common mistake of too visibly betraying his agitation to his subordinates in the tent scene, but perhaps the situation would be less effective if it were rendered with more quiet naturalness. The last act Mr. FORREST plays with wonderful vigor, and with less tendency toward rant than even the language which he has to use would seem to warrant. "Richard the Third" will be repeated this evening. To-morrow Mr. HACKETT appears in his two famous parts of *Rip Van Winkle*, and *O'Callaghan*, in "His Last Legs."

The character in which Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has attracted the largest audiences at the Winter Garden during the past week has been *Iago*. This evening he is announced to give us "Richelieu." When Mr. BOOTH was last here, *Richelieu* was universally acknowledged to be the part in which he best sustained his reputation. Without bestowing praise that might be thought invidious, it may be safely said that there is no actor of the day who plays the part with so much intelligence and discriminating power. Elaborate analysis of the performance is uncalled for, *Richelieu* being not so much an embodiment of a special type of individuality as a development of the highest resources of stage tact and skill. Almost any actor can be respectable in it. Mr. BOOTH's claim to special eulogy rests upon the fact that he achieves positive greatness with materials that in other hands yield little more than endurable conventionality. In "Richelieu," Mr. BOOTH will be competently supported by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, who are cast for *Julie* and *De Mauprat*.

This is probably the last week of the old comedies—properly so called—at Wallack's. After they are withdrawn, the more modern revivals which will take their place will not afford Mr. WALLACK such favorable opportunities for putting forth the full strength of his magnificent company every evening; and the public will be the loser if it misses the chance yet offered of seeing Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Miss Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Norton, Mr. Young, and Mr. Lester Wallack, all included in the performance of a single piece. The production of the new comedy Mr. WALLACK has in preparation, has been again postponed in consequence of the immense success attending the admirable way in which the standard drama is thus represented. It is more than likely that Mr. WALLACK will not be obliged to bring out anything in the shape of novelty before the holidays.

The season of German Opera, tried by CARL ANSCHUTZ at WALLACK's old theatre, continues prosperously. That part of the community to whom the language in which they are presented is familiar patronize the brave experiment with unexpected liberality; with a liberality, indeed, that might be emulated, with the most beneficial results to the interests of the Academy, by those who better love the opera in Italian. CARL ANSCHUTZ is an enterprising and judicious manager. Without going to any very great expense, he puts a variety of the best serious and comic operas upon the stage with good taste and effect. In Mme. JOHANNSEN he has a useful and accomplished *prima donna*, and she is efficiently sustained by Mme. ROTTER, Herr LOTTI, Herr WEINLICH, Herr QUINT, and other singers of sufficient ability. MOZART's opera—little known here—of "The Seraglio" will be given to-night.

Every afternoon and evening during the week there will be played at Barnum's Museum Mr. BOURCICAULT's startlingly effective drama of "Pauvrette; or, Under the Snow." The piece has been for a long time in careful preparation, no expense has been spared in the endeavor to produce it on a "scale of surpassing splendor." New scenery has been painted for it; new costumes provided, and the leading parts have been distributed to those popular favorites, Messrs. J. Nagle, G. H. Clark, W. H. Jamison, Bridgman and Haviland, Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Miss C. Alford and Mrs. France.

The Ethiopian drama flourishes exceedingly under the able direction of GEORGE CHRISTY, at No. 585 Broadway. "The Mischievous Monkey," in which GEORGE CHRISTY's *Jocko* rivals that of MAREETTI, is announced for every evening this week. There will also be the customary programme of songs, dances, and negro eccentricities.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF this evening gives one of his delightful readings at Dodworth's Hall. He will recite some of the most interesting and pathetic passages from VICTOR HUGO's great romance, *Les Miserables*, and also some comic selections from CHARLES DICKENS. These readings are exceedingly entertaining, and at the same time an attractive medium of instruction in the more useful branches of elocutionary art.

Miss BATEMAN is playing to crowded houses at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. The *Press* says that hundreds are nightly turned away from the doors.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has carried her New York triumphs with her to Washington. Her *Fanchon* is the sensation of the capital. It is said that no such success has been known there within the memory of the oldest officeholder.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

English Compliments to Gen. McClellan for the Maryland Victories.

MORE RUMORS OF BRITISH INTERVENTION

An Address to President Lincoln in Favor of a Truce.

AN ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 10.

The Canadian Screw-Steamship Company's steamer *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 2d instant, and Londonderry the afternoon of Friday, the 3d, passed the Point at 9 o'clock this evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The advices by the *Hibernian* are five days later than those received by the *Persia* at New-York.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The news of the recent National victories had reached England, and the principal journals pay high compliments to Gen. McCLELLAN for his vigorous and energetic movements.

The United States steam-frigate *St. Louis* had sailed from Lisbon in search of the pirate SEMMES, who is reported off the Azores, engaged in destroying American whalers.

The comments of the British Press, under the *Asia's* advices of the state of affairs in Maryland, threw doubts on the Northern successes, but the arrival of the *Norwegian* dispelled the doubts and and elicited many encomiums on the vigor of the North.

The London *Times* compliments Gen. McCLELLAN for his energy, and the rapidity of his movements, and adds:

"The retreat of the enemy is a temporary relief to the Federal Government, but the ship is water-logged; and although by vigorous pumping it may gain a few inches, yet the terrible rent yawns as widely as ever, and is beyond the carpenter's skill. As each side has tried the policy of invasion without success, would it not be wise, in both the North and South, to read the lesson of the 'double failure?'"

The London *Globe* says that there can be no doubt the Confederates were unprepared for the energy displayed by the Federals, and were surprized at Gen. McCLELLAN's bold and determined course. Gen. McCLELLAN deserves the greatest credit for the velocity and promptness of his movements. The *Globe* then adds: "Unfortunately these campaigns do not bring the war, except by the mere lapse of time, any nearer a conclusion."

The London *Post* admits that the position of the Confederates is not so good as it was at the commencement of the month of September.

The *Star* thinks that the restoration of the prestige of the Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up its ranks with fresh volunteers, and that there will be no necessity for a "drafting campaign."

The ship *Cairngorne*, from Sydney, reports to the newspapers, that when near the Island of Flores, on the 30th of September, saw a rakish looking steamer capture a schooner. On subsequently speaking a boat from the steamer, was informed that she was the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, late "No. 290;" that she was landing the crews of four whalers, which she had captured and burnt, and that the schooner just taken would also be destroyed.

The meeting of the lower classes in Hyde Park on Sunday, to sympathize with GARIBALDI, resulted in rioting, owing to shouts in favor of the Pope of Rome.

FRANCE.

In Paris it was fully expected that by the 1st of November the City of Mexico would be in possession of the French troops.

It was again rumored that England had pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 70f. 20c.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess PIA, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin on the 28th of September, amid great rejoicing. The new Queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon shortly after the interesting ceremonies.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, October 3.

The latest accounts in regard to the health of GARIBALDI are satisfactory.

A Lisbon telegram of the 1st inst. says that the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* had sailed westward, in pursuit, it was supposed, of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, which had been burning whalers off the Azores.

It is asserted in Paris that the Confederate Government has no intention of recalling either Mr. MASON or Mr. SLIDELL.

The *Times* says that the Confederate army has sustained no disastrous defeat in Maryland; that it retired in good order, and that it fully maintained its reputation for courage and determination. The Confederate army measured its strength with the army under General McCLELLAN, and the former did not succeed in beating the latter. The army of Gen. McCLELLAN, demoralized by successive failures and long retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal—probably superior—to the Confederate Army, elated as it was with triumph, and bent upon continued conquests. This sudden turn of fortune is, without doubt, traceable to the liberation of Gen. McCLELLAN from the restraints heretofore imposed upon him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander. All this, however, does nothing but bring the contending armies to an "equality." The cause of the North is not advanced a single step by *their unexpected victory*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it is reported in political circles that the British Government are no longer so entirely averse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as they have hitherto been. It is understood that there is a probability of the question becoming, shortly, the subject of deliberation in Ministerial councils.

An address to President LINCOLN in favor of a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace, has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every European nation, assembled at the Social Science Convention.

The French squadron in China has been ordered to proceed to Japan in consequence of the menacing treatment of the European Legations by the Japanese.

Rumors are again current in Italy that an amnesty for GARIBALDI and his followers has been decided on.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCT. 2.—The sales of COTTON for four days reach 15,000 bales, inclusive of 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer for American, with advance of 1d. ℔ lb., while Surats rule quiet but steady.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester show a firm but inactive market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady, but slightly easier; red Western, 9s.; red Southern, 10s.@10s. 3d.; white Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; white Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. CORN firm; mixed, 29s. 6d.; white, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally very dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report:—BEEF, heavy. PORK has a declining tendency. BACON, quiet and steady. LARD, quiet, with a downward tendency. TALLOW, dull, with a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR, quiet and steady. RICE, steady. COFFEE, no sales. ASHES, firmer at 34s. RESIN, dull; SPIRITS TURPENTINE, nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS declining. SUGAR downward. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. TALLOW easier. LINSEED OIL steady at 43s.@43s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

CONSOLS closed at 93¾@93⅞ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 32½@33; Illinois Central Shares, 48½@47½ discount.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Oct. 3.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool.]

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 26,000 bales, including 14,500 to speculators and 6,500 to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of 1d.@1½d. on American. Surats have been irregular, with an advance of ¼d. The sales to-day were only 3,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Midd'ing
Orleans	29½d.	27¼d.
Mobiles	28½d.	26¾d.
Uplands	—	26¼d.

Stock in port 212,500 bales, of which 14,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady. PROVISIONS dull. Lard easier.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares, 48½@48 discount; Erie, 32½@33.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $218,000 since the last weekly report.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—Mr. J. Spinetti and family, Mr. Olivia and lady, Mad. Carmavalle and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets.... 5 23 | Moon rises... 9 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 59 | Gov. Island. 11 48 | Hell Gate.... 12 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 12.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Nautilus, (of Boston,) Elwell, Shanghai April 27 and Angier July 6, with teas, &c., to master. Passed Good Hope Aug. 19, in co. with ship S. G. Grove; St. Helena Aug. 30.

Ship Olamon, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stewart, London Sept. 11, with coal to Nesmith & Sons. Has been 6 ds. W. of George's Shoal, with light S. W. winds.

Ship Consignment, (of Brunswick,) Tukey, Liverpool Sept. 9, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Was 13 ds. to the Banks; since, had light winds.

Ship Alboni, Hoyer, London 33 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Ship Asterion, Gardner, San Francisco June 10, with mdse. to Bucklin & Crane.

Ship Gulf Stream, (of Kennebunk,) Bartlett, Liverpool 38 ds., in ballast to Hallet & Co.

Bark Black Friar, (Br., of Newcastle,) North, Londonderry 44 ds., in ballast to order. Sept. 30, lat. 40 42, lon. 59 10, experienced a gale from S. W., and carried away head of mainmast; lost main yard, foretopsail yard and the mizzenmast by the deck.

Bark J. M. Boynton, (of Boston,) Mitchell, Glasgow 36 ds., with coal to J. W. Elwell & Co. 6th inst., off Cape Sable, passed Br. ship Burmah, of St. Johns, N. B., bound E.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Barbados Sept. 25, with sugar to F. T. Dwight.

Bark Eagle, Homan, Bahia Sept. 11, with sugar to master.

Bark Affiance, (Br., of Shields,) Madral, Weymouth 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Isabella, Hanfield, Para Sept. 22, with rubber, hides, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Oct. 7, lat. 34, lon. 71 58, passed the wreck of a herm. brig, water-logged and abandoned, of about 160 tons; had round stern, painted black, had mainmast gone by the deck, foremast standing, boats gone, and appeared to have been but a short time in that condition.

SAILED—U. S. steamship Connecticut.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship Reynard, Seymour, from Manila, May 25, passed Angier June 29.
Ship Vanguard, Hallett, from Liverpool.
Ship Antartic, Stouffer, from Liverpool.
Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, from Liverpool.
Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, from Liverpool.
Ship City of Montreal, Luther, from Greenock.
Ship Pyramid, Sleeper, from Buenos Ayres.
Ship Chas. Sprague, from Vera Cruz.
Bark Sea Bride, from Washington, D. C.
And several others, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Arr., gunboat Huron, Port Royal; ship Highland Chief, London; brig Sarah, New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Oct. 1, ships M. A. Stevens and Globe; Br. bark Jane Doull, from Newport for New-York, via Turk's Island, in 10 ds.; Br. brig Pothsay, Parker, dismasted and repairing; brig Luis Marianne, hence, disg.; Spanish ship Julien de Unzueta, from Liverpool for Havana, dismasted and rpg.

At Maracaibo, Sept. 23, bark Clara R. Sutil, Scandella, for New-York, in 12 ds.; brig Addy Swift, Avery, from St. Thomas, arr. 22d.

At Bahia, Sept. 11, bark D. A. Hazard, for New-York, in 15 ds.; schr. Julia Emery, hence for Australia, put in Sept. 9 for water and repairs.

At Point Petre, Sept. 27, schr. Watanga, Abbott, from Beaufort, N. C.; disg. lumber.

At Angier, Aug. 30, ships Sunda, Paul, from New-York for Hong Kong, 78 ds. out; Lapwing, (whaler,) Soule, with 1,840 bbls. sperm, and 86 bbls. whale oil; barks T. Lathlun, with 850 bbls. sperm; John Welles, with 170 do. sperm.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

MEM.—The ship Erie, from Liverpool for Rio de Janeiro, has put into Queenstown.

The Wakefield, for Manitea from London, ran on a reef in the Straits of Basilan; lost masts; had 9 feet of water in hold.

The Frank had been totally lost near Shanghai.

The Bengal, Oriental, Spirit, and Lotus, were [illegible] by a typhoon, at Hong Kong.

The Jacob Bell, Canorata, and Washington, were [illegible] ashore at Hong Kong.

The Forest Belle, from Boston for Shanghai, and the Eastern Express, from New-York for California, were at Rio Janeiro, leaky.

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EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

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The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

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Beware of counterfeits.

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PURE
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FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
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SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
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